INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929
I3

REGD. NO. B. 1085

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
I4

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIX NO. 245— BOMBAY:, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"STATE OF WAR IN BENGAL".

—:o:—

"Black & Tans" In Action At Chittagong

HIJLI DETENTION CAMP OUTRAGE

MR. SEN GUPTA INTERVIEWED

Sjt. Sen Gupta and Mrs. Sen Gupta who are sailing for Europe on Tuesday next arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning by the Calcutta Mail. They were received at the Victoria Terminus on behalf of the B. P. C. C. by Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Sjt. S. K. Pupala and others. Immediately after his arrival, Sjt. Sen Gupta had an interview with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Sjt. Sen Gupta opens the Swadeshi Exhibition at Madhav Baug to-morrow and sails for Europe on Tuesday by "Cracovia" of the Lloyd Triestino. The main object of his tour is the recuperation of his health which has not been quite all right of late. Interviewed by representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" about the situation in Bengal Sjt. Sen Gupta made the following statement:—

"STATE OF WAR IN BENGAL."

"I am surprised with the ignorance of the people on this side of India about the terrible incidents of Chittagong and Hijli. The news agencies might have done Bengal better service. While the rest of India has had comparative peace, Bengal had no peace whatsoever since the Delhi settlement of February last. The incidents at Chittagong at the end of August and the beginning of September and of Hijli on September 16 were evidece of the existence of a state of war between European officials and non-officials on the one side and the people of the Province on the other.

REIGN OF TERROR.

At Chittagong after the unfortunate killing of a Mussalman inspector of police on August 30, for three subsequent days there was a reign of terror both in the town and in the villages. An attempt was made to give it a communal turn, but it failed. On August 31 and September 1st and 2nd houses were burned and destroyed in the villages. Although the Moslems were incited to join in the destruction, be it said to their credit that they refused to a man. On the night of the murder of the inspector many houses were raided, property destroyed and inmates assaulted.

"BLACK AND TANS" IN ACTION

The press of the newspaper "Panchjannya" was broken up—reminiscent of the "Black and Tan" days of Ireland—by non-official Europeans and inmates were assaulted and injured. In the villages students of three English High Schools were mercilessly beaten by the military police and the police officers. On the day subsequent to the murder communal tinge was given to the occurrences by instigation of the Moslem hooligans to loot the Hindu shops in broad daylight. In the centre of the town with police stations and police beats within a few yards of the shops looted, no help was rendered either by the police or by the district officers to the shop-keepers.

HOW LOOTING WAS STOPPED.

Good Moslems did not join: on the contrary they rendered help to the Hindus. There was no communal clash because the Hindus refused to retaliate. At a given hour signal was given that looting must stop and it stopped. According to the arrangements looting was to continue only for a fixed period. All this will appear in the report of the non-official enquiry committee which went to the spot and took evidence of hundreds of witnesses and saw the destruction and burning in the villages and towns with their own eyes. At a public meeting held in the Town Hall at Calcutta subsequently I challenged the Government to put me in Court for having defamed and libelled publicly the District Magistrate of Chittagong. I had said "I libel him and defame him; that he was negligent and deliberately negligent as District Magistrate."

HIJLI DETENTION CAMP OUTRAGE.

"There are two principal detention camps, one at Buxafort and the other at Hijli. At these camps Congressmen some of whom eight members of the A. I. C. C. are detained without charge and without trial. They were put under arrest at the beginning of the 1930 movement.

"On the night of September 16 while some of the detenus and others were singing in their own rooms at about 9-30 in the night there was suddenly an attack by sentries with rifles, bayonets and lathis. Twenty of them were injured and two were killed on the spot. The detenus went on hunger strike and demanded an impartial enquiry. The Government has put forward a case that there was some trouble between two or three sentries and some of the detenus, immediately prior to the attack and firing.

NO JUSTIFICATION TO OPEN FIRE.

Even assuming that the whole of the version of the Government was correct there was no justification first for fire and secondly for firing in the verandahs and inside the rooms and also into the hospital. The whole of Bengal has been stirred by these two incidents and she feels that outside Bengal there has hardly been even a slight echoe of the terrible thing that have nappened at Chittagong and Hijli.

"There is an enquiry committee appointed by Government consisting of a High Court Judge and the Commissioner of a Division in Bengal. Sittings and arguments were over on Friday last and the report is awaited.

AT DISPOSAL OF GANDHIJI.

Asked about his programme while in Europe, Sjt. Sen Gupta said that he would go straight from Venice to London and see Mahatmaji about the sixth or seventh of November. Although his principal object was to recuperate his health he would not lose a moment to apprise Mahatmaji of the position in Bengal and the rest of India. He added that his services would be at the disposal of Gandhiji while he was there.

Questioned about his opinion on the communal problem particularly with reference to Bengal, he said "Everything is left in the hands of our representative, Mahatma Gandhi. The Nationalist Moslems have left their case in the hands of Dr. Ansari, and unless our opinion is asked by Mahatmaji or the Nationalists Moslems, it would not be advisable to express individual opinions."

Sirdar And Sen Gupta Closetted Together For Hours

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who has come down to Bombay to see Sjt. Sen Gupta and discuss with him the situation in Bengal before the latter's departure to Europe had had a very busy time on Sunday. Throughout the day he was giving interviews to people. Both in the morning and in the afternoon he had lengthy interviews with Sjt. Sen Gupta during which he fully discussed the serious situation in Bengal. These interviews will continue to-day and to-morrow and it is more than likely that the situation in other parts of the country will also be discussed. Asked about his talks with the Sirdar, Sjt. Sen Gupta said to a representative of "The Chronicle":

"BENGAL WILL GIVE A GOOD FIGHT".

"I have been in constant touch with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

(Continued on page 7)

CONGRESS CABINET AND BENGAL

Sirdar Refutes Bose's Charge Of Neglect

HIJLI AND CHITTAGONG OUTROGES

BOMBAY, Oct. 18.

Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel who came here on Saturday specially to meet Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta left to-night for Bardoli. He has sent invitations to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chander, President of Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, to attend the next meeting of the Working Committee of Congress at Delhi and place before it for its consideration the present situation in Bengal and whatever proposals they may have to bring forward.

BOSE'S ATTACKS AGAINST WORKING COMMITTEE.

It is understood Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel has written to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose expressing his regret and surprise at the latter's attacks against the Working Committee "for neglecting Bengal" and against himself for not fixing all India Hijli day. Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel's contention is that he heard nothing absolutely from either Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose or the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee about the tragic events at Hijli and Chittagong and that as soon as he learnt about these events, he put himself in communication with the Viceroy and Mr. Emerson, Home Secretary, asking for immediate and independent inquiry. Since inquiry asked for had been granted by Government and accepted by detenus, he felt it altogether unnecessary, nay inadvisable, to start any action or agitation about Hijli affair particularly before the findings of the Committee are out.

As for reasons why a meeting of the Working Committee was not fixed at Calcutta, Sirdar Vallabhbhai says he was personally anxious to hold meeting at Calcutta but since that place did not suit the convenience of most members he had no other alternative but to have the meeting arranged at Delhi as originally fixed.—A. P.

AUSTRALIA TO ENGLAND BY MOTOR

RANGOON, Oct. 17.

A party of Australians, four ladies and two gentlemen under the leadership of Mr. Beatson motoring in Riley cars from Australia to England sailed by s. s. Egra to-day for Calcutta whence they will motor to Bombay *en route* to England where they are expected to reach early in February.

The party travelling in three cars left Melbourne on 15th August. They have motored four thousand miles via Sydney and Brisbane to Darwin whence they boarded a ship for Singapore. They again motored from Singapore to Penang. From Penang they sailed for Rangoon

The journey has so far been uneventful and pleasant.—A. P.

MR. BEPIN PAL'S MEMORIES

CALCUTTA, October 1.

"Memories of my Life and Times" is the title of a book by Sjt. Bepin Chandra Pal which will be shortly published by the Modern Book Agency, 10, College Square, Calcutta.

AL CAPONE CONVICTED ON 5 COUNTS

TAX EVASION

Receives Sentence With A Broad Grin

(SPECIAL CABLE).

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.

Al Capone has been convicted on five out of the thirty-two counts charging him with evasion of income tax.—Reuter.

BROAD GRINNING.

Al Capone grinned broadly when he was convicted. The maximum penalty to which he is liable is 17 years imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 dollars.

The defence moved stay of judgment and after much discussion the Judge adjourned the Court without passing sentence although he was "very clear about the impropriety" of such a motion.

Tuesday has been fixed for hearing defence which as promised to cite a "long list of cases".—Reuter.

SNOWDEN'S TRAVESTY OF FACTS.

Labour Party And Traiffs

HENDERSON'S REPLY TO EX-CHANCELLOR'S ATTACK

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mr. Henderson in a speech at Accrington described Mr. Snowden's charge as "travesty of facts." He explained that Mr. Snowden was determined to cut down the dole and Mr. Henderson and others, therefore, considered a temporary tariff as the lesser evil. None of the signatories to the Labour Party Manifesto had opposed tariff.—Reuter.

LLOYD GEORGE TO JOIN SOCIALISTS

New Party In Commons

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The election batle is in full swing now that the nomination are completed, and the candidates are settling down to fight in earnest.

Special interest attaching to the future position of Mr. Lloyd George is enhanced by the newspaper report that he intends to go over to the Socialists as soon as he has sufficiently recovered from illness to be able to resume active work.

The report states that following his recent conference with Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lloyd George is ready to resign the Liberal leadership and form a new progressive party of left-wing Liberals which will eventually form a coalition with Mr. Henderson and the Socialists.—Reuter's Special.

DEALING IN "MAJORITIES"

Election Betting At Stock Exchange

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange in the General Election results in the form known as dealing in "majorities" shows a distinct movement in anticipation of the National Government's success at the polls. Whereas at the beginning of the week the quotation for "majorities" favoured a surplus of 140 seats for the Government over the opposition, to-day it has risen to 1178.—Reuter.

GERMAN GOLD COVER TOUCHES LOWEST POINT

Drain In Foreign Currency

UNREALISABLE REICHSBANK BILLS

BERLIN, Oct. 17.

The Reichsbank returns show that the drain of gold in foreign currency is continuing. Gold cover is now only 28.6 per cent which is the lowest on record Position has further been affected by the increase of withdrawals, especially from the Savings Banks. It is estimated that one-third of the bills held by the Reichsbank in this connection must be considered unrealisable at present.—Reuter.

Flying Snake Sensation

(From Our Own Correspondent).

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

It has been reported from Cawnpore that a 'flying snake' has appeared in Gwaltoli and it jumps over persons and after biting, vanishes. The report adds that several persons and animals have been bitten and people avoid passing that way. But it recalls to one's mind an even more strange phenomenon which occurred at Rangoon sometime in 1909. There was a shower of horse hair continuously for ten minutes preceded by heavy rains throughout the capital of Burma.

ROUND TABLE KNIGHTS IN HOLIDAY MOOD.

Spend Time In Theatre And At Chess Table

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 17.

As Mahatma Gandhi could not finish his conversations with the Muslims who said, they were not sufficiently represented, further discussions on the communal issue have been put off till Monday, when the Muslim delegation will consider the Corbett Scheme, and later communicate to Mahatma Gandhi.

GANDHIJI GOES TO BIRMINGHAM.

Gandhiji, in the meantime, went to Birmingham to fulfil an old engagement.

THE KNIGHTS IN HOLIDAY MOOD.

Most of the leaders have gone to the country. Those left behind are in a holiday mood. One of them said:

"I, too, would have been away out for previous social engagement."

AT CHESS TABLE.

Some are spending the day at Brookland others at the tennis tournament, still others at playing chess at the National Liberal Club, while the remaining ones are going to the theatre to-night to see "Young Ideas" playing with divorce life of a young man and woman.

HIS STRENUOUS WORK.

When I asked Sir Mahomed Shafi, why he is running away to Oxford, he said:

"Well, don't you think after the strenuous work, I deserve a little rest. Even then the communal question will not be out of my mind."

PANDIT MALAVIYA PREACHES.

Pandit Malaviya is giving the message of Hinduism to the English people, at Guild House to-morrow afternoon, while Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is spending Sunday afternoon with Indian students at Bloomsbury.

It is understood that the Delhi Hindus have cabled their acceptance of uniting Ambala with the United Provinces, but fears are entertained that Lahore Hindus are not accepting it.

MAHATMA ADDRESSES PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

"Don't Imagine Indians Are Disunited"

LONDON, October 17.

Nottingham.—Professors and students filling to its capacity the great hall of the Nottingham University College, heard Mahatma Gandhi give an ex-tempore discourse, explaining the Congress aims and ideals. Though he showed signs of fatigue, Gandhiji produced great effect, several students subsequently remarking to Reuter how impressed they had been.

Independence, said Mahatma Gandhi, could only be earned and the Indian people had chosen to earn it through suffering and not through violence.

After outlining the reasons for the Congress position, Gandhiji begged the younger generation of Nottingham not to imagine that Indians were disunited because Hindus and Muslims were unable to reach an agreement in London or because riots sometimes broke out in Indian towns, but to remember that the Hindus and Muslims lived peacefully side by side in seven hundred thousand Indian villages.

Gandhiji was given enthusiastic ovation at the conclusion of his address and the Principal of the University, Mr. Stewart, thanking the Mahatma expressed gratification at the fact that the University had been given an opportunity of hearing Gandhiji. They had been addressed before now by administrators and others with some knowledge of India, but it was the first time that the case had been put by an Indian.

Gandhiji later toured the college buildings. Many students assembled at the gates to bid farewell as Gandhiji departed 'en-route' to Birmingham.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI AMONG ENGLISH QUAKERS

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Woodbrooke Settlement, Birmingham, and was received by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cadbury, who are the Wardens of the College, where Gandhiji will stay. The College belongs to the Society of Friends.

It is an institution for religious and social study founded 25 years ago, primarily intended for the English Quakers, but among the fifty students of both sexes, now on the roll, there are many of different nationalities and various ages.

As a single community, Mahatma Gandhi's visit brings him for the first time into definite touch with practical social and educational work in England.

Gandhiji received Doctor Parbhy who called on him to offer him welcome on behalf of the Indian community in Birmingham.—Reuter.

FULL FAITH IN MAHATMAJI

Further Repudiation Of Dr. Ambedkar

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, Oct. 17.

Sjt. Kisharlal Mehtar and Ghasiram Chamar, leaders of Rajputana "Depressed Classes" and elected members to the Beawar Municipal Committee cabled this morning to the Prime Minister and Mahatmaji repudiating Dr. Ambedkar and favouring adult franchise.

The "Untouchables" of Rajputana, have full confidence in Mahatmaji.

Edison Dead.

—:o:—

Scientist Who Gave Us Phonograph, Cinema And Talkie

FROM AN OBSCURE NEWSBOY TO WORLD EMINENCE

LONDON, Ort. 18.

New York.—Edison died at 3-24 this morning.—Reuter.

Thoms Alva Edison, the world scientist, was born of mixed Dutch and Scottish descent at Milan, Erie county, Ohio on February 11, 1847. At the age of 12 he became a train news boy on the railway and managed to gratify his youthful interest in chemistry while he was employed on this job. Later on he became a telegraph operator in many of the cities in U. S. where he was known to shirk his duties in order to carry on his experiments in electrical science.

Before he was 21 he constructed an automatic telegraph repeater which could transmit a message from one wire to other without the aid of an operator.

PHONOGRAPH INVENTED.

In 1869 Edison moved to New York city where he improved the method of printing telegraph and later on he established a laboratory in Newark. Amongst his principal inventions, which are varied and many, to the popular mind Edison stands as the father of phonograph and its descendent the cinema and Radio Broadcasting.

ASSOCIATION WITH FORD.

Edison is also associated with another popular industry of our times namely, the cheap automobile as embodied in the Ford which made motoring possible for the middle-class man and in America even to a small artisans. In 1910 he made a great progress in perfecting a battery of large storage capacity for propelling vehicles and he hoped to produce, with Henry Ford, an automobile so propelled.

FATHER OF TALKIES.

Edison's interest in Cinema survived till his end and early in 1913 he displayed the first talking picture produced by synchronizing the motion picture and the phonograph. Though yet unperfected the inventor had high hopes of this innovation and believed that such pictures were destined to replace text books in schools and a great factor in the cultural advancement of the world. In 1915 he was awarded a Nobel prize for Physics and was made the President of the Naval Consulting Board of America.

During the world-war he was in charge of several plants manufacturing chemicals used in warfare.

STOP PRESS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WAR ON COMMUNISM IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

"A campaign of revolution and communism if allowed to run its course unchecked must end in running Ireland body and soul", declares joint pastoral of Roman Catholic Archbishop and bishops of Ireland read in Churches throughout country to-day, which is regarded as powerful backing to Government's efforts to stamp out terrorism.

The Pastoral says "There is in operation a society of militarist character whose avowed object is new organisation on which is frankly Communistic and aims to mobilise workers behind revolutionary movement to establish communistic State, that is, impose upon Catholic soil of Ireland the same materialistic regime which with its fanatical hatred of God now dominates Russia and threatens to dominate Spain." The Pastoral concludes by declaring that these two organisations are sinful and irreligious and that no Catholic can lawfully be member of them.—Reuter.

THOMAS HOWLED DOWN.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Mr. J. H. Thomas was howled down at Liverpool this afternoon when he attempted to address meeting in support of National Labour candidate for Everton Division and meeting was abandoned after half hour without word having been heard. When Thomas stood up there was pandemonium and men and women jumped to their feet booing and hissing and calls of "traitor, twister, what about railwaymen" and "we are not going to starve in silence" rang out from all parts of hall. Thomas waited for fifteen minutes for hearing but three times he was howled down. Crowd remained shouting for half hour after Thomas and other speakers had left.—Reuter.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT for Fine Spinning Mill, must be technically trained and thoroughly practical. Apply in writing stating, Age, Education and salary required to THE ARVIND MILLS, AHMEDABAD.

WANTED—One M.B.Bs., One L.C.P. & S., for State. Give age, caste, salary, experience to Box No. 1208, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6046

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY An experienced INDIAN ENGINEER to take charge of a Single Roller Gin and Press Factory at Dhulia, the property of a well-established cotton firm. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Post Office Box 399, Bombay.
A R 6047

WANTED—SMART AGENTS to book orders for our hand loom piece-goods. Quick selling line, Liberal Commission allowed. A small deposit essential. Apply to M. N. NAIR & SONS, Weaving Factory, Calicut (Malabar).
A R 6036

WANTED—PERSONS want AGENCIES for the Province or the Districts for Mirzapore Carpets and durries, may apply to RAJENDRA PRASAD & Co., Carpet Manufacturers, No. 238, Swadeshi Bazar, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R 6032

WANTED—BRANCH SECRETARIES to organise "the Plebeian Benefit Scheme" on Rs. 150/- per month. Selected candidates must invest Rs. 150/-. Particulars from PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 1/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
A (2)

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for Bombay Presidency for an old Indian Fire and General Insurance Company. Apply stating previous experience and Premium guaranteed. Box No. 1207, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R 6040

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. E. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W

WANTED STUDENTS—No matter where you live or what you do, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus, No. 168B and Calendar, 1931-32, to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, ground floor of one storyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see B. B. Poonegar on 1st Floor.
C R 300

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 23. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5870

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—Desirous efficiency in Hosiery Knittings in Rupees Forty only. Hosiery yarn and machines for sale at moderate price. Please write or see Mr. SEN, Elephant, Building, Fourth floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
R R5909

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch, per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

PRICES GO HIGH.

ALL MOTOR OWNERS are informed that the prices of all Motor Goods are increased by 25 to 50 per cent., by all the members of our Union.

THE INDIAN MOTOR ACCESSORIES,
and
PETROL DEALERS' UNION,
BOMBAY.
3729.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS FOR ANSWER-BOOKS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply, before the end of January, 1932, of about 5,50,000 answer-books for the University Examinations in 1932 are invited. Each answer-book should contain 9 leaves of foolscap folio size numbered and ruled on one side with one page of instructions on the front, each page will ontain 24 blue ruled lines and one punched hole at the left hand top corner.

2. The paper to be used should be at least 17lbs. Double Fools Cap cream laid of good quality and of INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

3. Quotations should be forwarded to the Registrar, University of Bombay, Esplanade Road, Bombay in SEALED COVERS, superscribed 'Tender for Answer-books," so as to reach him not later than the 15th of November, 1931. Further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
3790

NOTICE.

R. FISHER & CO. (India) LTD., BOMBAY.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that the POSTPONED MEETING of the creditors of the above mentioned Company will be held in the Office of the Company, 226, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay at 1 P.M. (S. T.) on 31st October, 1931.

GANPATRAY NEVATIA,
Liquidator.
6045

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY requires the services of nine Appellate Officers on a salary not exceeding Rs. 250/- p.m. for a temporary period of about three months to decide the appeals against the valuation and assessment fixed by the Municipality at the quadrennial revision of valuations and assessment. Candidates in active Government service or Government Pensioners may apply to the undersigned on or before the 1st November, 1931, stating their age, qualification and previous experience. If in active service the candidate should state the Office, which he substantively holds, the grade in which he is, and the pay which he gets and sould apply through his superior officer. A person who holds a post lower in rank than a Mamlatdar or a Sub-Judge in the last grade will not be considered eligible. If the applicant is a pensioner, he should state the office which he substantively held, the grade in which he was, and the pay he drew at the time of retirement.

The service is liable to be terminated without notice.

Copies of testimonials, if any, (which will not be returned) should also accompany the application.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
Dated, 17th October, 1931.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1105 of 1930.

SHAPURJI PALLONJI MISTRY of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay ... ... Plaintiff.
vs.
F. P. MISTRY, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Charni Road, outside Fort of Bombay Defendant.

To,
F. P. MISTRY,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit against you to recover from you the sum of Rs. 2,000 with interest and costs and interest on Judgment and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 18th day of November, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you are hereby required to take NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 13th day of June, 1930.
H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
KANGA AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3797

NOTICE.

Under instructions from our clients Mr. MEHTA DULLABHDAS RAMJI and Bai KESSARBAI, widow of the late Vanmali Virji, two of the executors of the estate of Vanmali Virji, notice is hereby given that the business carried on at present in Bombay, Aden, Adisababa and several other places in the name of Vanmali Virji is the exclusive and personal concern of Mr. Venidas Nemchand. The partnership business that was carried on by the late Mr. Vanmali Virji in the name, style and firm of Vanmali Virji stood dissolved on the death of Mr. Vanmali Virji, i.e. on the 8th day of August, 1927. The estate of the late Mr. Vanmali Virji has absolutely no connection or concern with the business that is now being carried on by Mr. Venidas Nemchand in the name of Vanmali Virji.

Dated this 17th day of Oct., 1931.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND
WADIA AND CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Mehta Dullabhdas Ramji and Bai Kesser, widow of Vanmali Virji.
3799

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE ADDITIONAL SUBORDINATE JUDGE. MYSORE.

Small Cause Suit No. 2313 of 1930-31.

CHABILDAS RAMDAS, by partner Ramdas, Lashkar Mohalla, Mysore ...Plaintiff
Vs.
MAHARAJ MOTILAL, C/o. Maharaj Lunidaram Moolchand, Istelgunj, Shikarpur (Sind) ... Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit against the abovesaid defendant for ejectment and delivery of possession of the undermentioned house and for arrears of rent due, viz., Rs. 79-5 as well as current rent at Rs. 15/- per mensem till date of delivery of possession, on the basis of a lease executed in favour of the plaintiff by the late Maharaj Lunidaram Vatanand, elder brother of the defendant, on 1-11-1930.

This suit is posted for defendant's apperance at 11 a.m. on 20-10-1931. In default of his appearance the suit is liable to be decreed EX PARTE.

SCHEDULE of THE HOUSE: House bearing Municipal No. 1214 in Garadikeri, Lashkar Mohalla, Mysore, bounded on the East by lane and public road, west by Lingamma's house, north by Hiranand's house, south by Rajaram's house. Country tiled house comprising 6 *Ankanas* and and a well within the above said boundaries.

C. NAGAPPA,
Advocate for the Plaintiff.
Dated, Mysore.
the 4th October, 1931.

Auction Sales.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

Auctioneers, 128, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE ON THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. at the premises of the property at Cavel (Gaiwadi) off Kalbadevi Road, by order of Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Govinqji the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1088 of 1925 (Hirji Lakhmidas and another v. Ratanbai widow of Morarji Jutha) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Judge's Order dated the 31st day of July 1931 made in the said suit.

Fazandari land with messuage and building standing thereon situate at Cavel (Gaiwadi) (off Kalbadevi Road), Bombay admeasuring 106 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New Survey No. 132 part and Cadastral Survey No. 776 Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C Ward No. 3880 and Street No. 159/6.

Full particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Chitnis Kanga and Mazagonwalla Attorneys for the Receiver at 94 Meadows Street or from the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF WALKESHWAR ROAD AND BANGANGA ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Shamji Girdhar, Tribhowandas Girdhar and Dayalji Girdhar the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vallabhdas Jamnadas the Mortgagor in pursuance of the Power of Sale Contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th October 1929 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on Monday the 19th October 1931 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Land with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road, Bombay by admeasurement 1045-3 and 5 Square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 51, New No. 16541, New Survey Nos. 1/7261 part and 3/7261, Cadastral Survey No. 118 Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3129, 3131 (1) and 3130 and Street Nos. 242, 7-9-11 and 240—A and 3 & 3 & 5 which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 41, Meadows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
All The Enchanting Sights of The 1001 Arabian Nights
OTIS SKINNER
in
KISMET
A Story of Baghdad in the time of the Caliphs.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Funniest Show In Town
EDGAR WALLACE'S
TO OBLIGE A LADY
featuring the inimitable
MAISIE GAY
A British Lion Production.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
You Will Shake With Laughter
LUPINO LANE
The Happy Comedian
in
NO LADY
A Rollicking Farcical Comedy.

LUNA PARK
UNITED CHARITIES
21st OCTOBER!

Telephone:—41544.
THE
Excelsior Theatrical Co.
Present At
THE CORONATION THEATRE
TO-MORROW AT 3-30 P. M.
Aina-e-Iman
On Account of Dasara Holiday
The MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA that has taken Bombay by Storm with
RATTANSHAH SENOR
RATES: RS. 5|12; 4|8; 3|6; 2|4; 1|12; 1|2 and AS. 9.

THE HANDSOME AND DASHING STAR
appears in his most romantic role
BOB STEELE
FIRST TALKIE
speaks, rides and fights, "THE RIDING FOOL"
3 shows daily, 5-30, 8, 10-30. Next to Girgaum Police Court.
Sat. and Sun. Extra 3 p.m. DUBASH THEATRE

Commencing 24th Saturday.
AT
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM.
NUR JEHAN
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing
An ALL STAR CAST Production.
FEATURING:
Vimala and Nayampally.
NUR JEHAN
One of the most romantic tales of glorious MOGHUL ERA in INDIA.
DIRECTED BY EZRA MIR.
An Imperial Super Epic.

N. Y. K LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Yamagata Maru	3807	7 Oct.	20 Oct.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Oct.	31
Suwa Maru	10700	...	@3 Nov.
x Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 Nov.	25 Nov.
Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	30 ,,
Makozaki Maru	10500	.....	@ 30 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru	10500	28 Oct	14 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	12 Nov.	29 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	11 Nov.	17 Nov.
Taiyo Maru	22000	24 ,,	1 Dec.

Subject to alteration without notice.
Besides the above, company operates Orient Seattle, South American (East and West Coast), Japan, Australia services.
Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.
Full particulars, please apply to:—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building,
270/272, Hornby Road,
Phone No. 20279.
Telegrams: "YUSUF."

WONDERFUL CURE
Only by the touch and use of an invaluable thing, I cure all sorts of Hydrocele, Night Pollution, Piles and Hysteria. Don't despair, but write me at once.
Price Rs. 2/14 each including postage. I guarantee cure or refund the money.
SWAMI PURNANANDA,
GIRI (Sannyashi),
P. O. Baniban (Howrah) Bengal.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY), 20th instant at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) INDU BHUVAN, THAKOR DWAR, (Girgaum) near ZAVBA RAM MANDIR of Dining, Drawing and Bed Room Furniture, Chesterfield Suits, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Harmoniura, Musical Box, Chubb Cash Box, Drawing Room Cabinet, Carpets, Very Valuable Glassware, etc.

Property of One Private Gentleman.

Property on View and Catalogues are ready.

VORA & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) at 6/12, Bruce Street, Fort of well made High class Drawing, Dining and Bedroom furniture, rich Chesterfield suits, marble figures, Silver mounted large tusks, plated and brass ornaments, etc.,

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES OF AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) MONDAY the 19th instant at 1-45 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in Mr. Hirjee Govindjee's Godown No. 10, at Jaheria Bunder, Sewree on account of the concerned:—

30 full-pressed bales African cotton, B. F. Kampala Quality, (Country damaged).

BENNETT & CO.

Commencing Saturday, 24th October
KAMRUL ZAMAN
FEATURING:
Hansraj-Pramilla.
KAMRUL ZAMAN
A screen version of one of the most wonderful tales from the Arabian Nights which will transport you in delightful land with a love theme of great appeal.
Directed by:—
SHAH G. AGHA (ALIG.).
An Imperial Production
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

MATHERAN

ROYAL HINDU HOTEL

OPENED FROM 25th SEPTEMBER

You will be simply pleased to see the most charming and green emeralds and natural landscapes which will certainly relieve you of the week-days fatigues.

Charges: Rs. 2 per day.

For further particulars see orwrite:—

DAYARAM DAMODAR MITHAIWALA

548, Ohira Bazar, 393 Grant Road.
T. No. 24777, Bombay T. No. 41140

PURE HONEY can be had from us.

Presidency Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

AND

Presidency Provident & General Insurance Co. Ltd.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to increase of business the OFFICES of the above will be SHIFTED to MORE SPACIOUS ACCOMMODATION at the following address to which all communication should be addressed on and from 22nd September, 1931.

YORK BUILDING,
First Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH **UNIQUE**

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office:—10, Canning St., CALCUTTA.

A Purely Indian Life Office

of which the First Patron was DESHBANDHU C. R. DAS. For UNIQUE Policy Benefits and Liberal and hereditary Agency Commission, etc.

Write to:—

THE ASIATIC TRADING CO., Chief Agents, 88, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

THE UNIVERSAL TRADING COMPY., Special Agents, Vincent Cross Road, Dadar, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1871 — 100 % INDIAN

APPLY TO THE SECRETARY

378, Hornby Rd., BOMBAY.

The NEPTUNE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

(A Progressive Provident Company of India)

ALL THE TABLES—

Especially to meet the wants of Common Class of People,

Have been prepared by

Mr. G. S. MARATHEY,

Eminent Actuary of India.

For particulars and Agency terms write to—

Head Office:—78, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

HOW TO WRITE TO THE PRESS?

Then read A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM a most valuable book on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. Highly appreciated by the press and the public.

PRICE Rs. 1-8-0 post free.

Apply to:—

"INDIAN STATES & ZAMINDARIES", OFFICE, Residency, Hyderabad-Dn.

TRADE & FINANCE.

BANK RATE INEFFECTIVE

Repeated Expansion Of Paper Currency

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, October 16.

MONEY.

Money Market was well supplied with funds and the rate for call loans ranged between 4-1|2 to 5 per cent. T. Bill maturities amounted to the large figure of Rs. 815.25 lacs and exceeded renewals by about Rs. 420 lacs, thus reducing the floating debt still further to Rs. 67.20 crores. Government expanded currency as per their last statement to the tune of Rs. 579 lacs and are reported to have made a corresponding expansion this week.

It would seem anomalous that the cash balance of the Imperial Bank should stand as low as Rs. 8 crores and they should borrow from Government against inland bills at 8 per cent., while money in the market remains easy at 5 per cent., and indeed makes the bank rate ineffective.

The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months: 5-1|2 per cent.; three months 6 per cent. and six months 5-1|2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India, as of 9th October, shows a decline of Rs. 107.47 lacs in the cash balance of the bank, now standing at Rs. 8,18,34,000 as compared with Rs. 25.37 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 10.93, a decrease of 0.87 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 153.40 lacs and by Rs. 143.00 lacs respectively, while Inland Bills discounted are up by Rs. 88.95 lacs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 108.16 lacs to Rs. 8.04 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 257.35 lacs to Rs. 62.67 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 8 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Prices in the gilt-edged market were marked down further this week with hardly any buyers. As this was the last settlement for forward dealings in securities 3-1|2 per cent. Paper fluctuated rather widely. Trading was active owing to covering by bears and the price after touching Rs. 50|9 closed at Rs. 51. 5 per cent Loan due 1945|55 further declined from Rs. 92-8 to Rs. 90-8; 1939|44 to Rs. 83-8; 1933 to Rs. 96-2 and 1935 to Rs. 90. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 remained unchanged at Rs. 99|2. 1933|36 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 90-8. 6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at 2-annas discount. 4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan fell from Rs. 59 to Rs. 58-4, while 1934|37 Loan remained unaltered at Rs. 85. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955|60 Loan fell further from Rs. 73 to Rs. 69|8 and 1934 Bonds from Rs. 92 to Rs. 91.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 13th October. Total amounts offered were Rs. 12,75,000 and Rs. 3,04,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 96|6|0 were accepted in full. A lower tender was rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98|3|3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98|3|0 received approximately 86 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 7|4|0 and Rs. 7|4|0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and 3 months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 14th to Wednesday, the 21st October at Rs. 96-8 and Rs. 98-4 per cent. respectively. Intermediate 6 and 3 months treasury bills sold from the 7th to 12th October amounted to Rs. 28,25,000 and Rs. 1,67,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for 6 and 3 months treasury bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Thursday, the 22nd October. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Saturday, the 24th October. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURNS.

The Currency return of the 7th October, 1931 shows a large increase of Rs. 519.72 lacs in notes in circulation which now stand at Rs. 153.93 crores. Silver coins have declined by Rs. 105.36 lacs to Rs. 125.75 crores, while silver bullion has increased by Rs. 46.08 lacs to Rs. 6.19 crores. Gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 42.00 lacs. Securities in India show an increase of Rs. 579 lacs to Rs. 15.27 crores, representing the recent currency expansion. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 88.45 as against 91.94 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange remained remarkably steady both for near and forward despite money conditions and in fact 1s. 5-25|32d. was available every day. Gold exports continue to supply ample cover which more than offsets the enquiry for remittances; merchandise export bills are also showing, but on a relatively small scale. The following are the forward quotations:—Octr|Novr. 1 5-3|4, and Decr|January 1 5-23|32.

The Dollar sterling quotation remained almost steady during the week at about Dol. 3.90, the closing being Dol. 3.87-1|2. French francs are quoted at 98.25; the Belga at 27.50 and the Italian lira at 75.00.

GOLD.

Although gold rates remain well maintained, speculative activity has considerably subsided. The New York-London Cross Rate, the pivot of the gold market was little changed throughout the week, remaining around Dol. 3.88—3.90 per £ sterling. In the local market ready was almost stationary at Rs. 26 per tola. About Rs. 90 lacs worth of gold is reported to have been booked by the outgoing mail. The daily offtake is estimated at about 6 to 7,000 tolas and stocks approximate 2 lacs tolas. Sovereigns are quoted at Rs. 16|5 both for ready and delivery 24th October. In London the quotation for gold receded from 107s. to 106s. 6d. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 26|1 and Rs. 25|14 for ready; Rs. 26 and Rs. 25-13 for 28th October settlement and Rs. 26 and Rs. 25-12 for 26th November settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £5,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 10,55,472 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be nil.

SILVER.

Silver still remains a neglected market owing to present uncertain conditions, and until the end of October settlement differences are squared off, normal trading seems unlikely. The tendency on the whole, would appear to be steady, though towards the close prices declined somewhat, ready touching Rs. 56|4 per 100 tolas. It is reported that a small lot of ready silver was sold on foreign account. The daily offtake is still poor at about 15 bars and stocks on hand approximate 3,500 bars. In Shanghai the tael moved between 1s. 8d. and 1s. 7-7|8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 17-7|16d. and 17d. for ready and 17-5|8d. and 17-1|4d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57|8 and Rs. 56-4 for ready and Rs. 54 and Rs. 53 for 30th November and 29th December settlements. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £30,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 787 bars and Rs. 7,068 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £2,500.

SHARES.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were well maintained with narrow day-to-day fluctuations. At the close, however, there was a slight recession in rates on profit-taking. Cotton mill shares found support from steadier raw cotton prices, following being the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—

Bombay Dyeings Rs. 678-12, 671-4, 678-12, 672-8; Century Rs. 200, 196|4, 205, 200; Central India Rs. 277|8, 286|4, 282-8; Crescent Rs. 56|4, 55, 57-8, 52-8, 53-12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 333|12, 328-12, 320; Indore-Malwa Rs. 310, 307-8, 308|12, 307-8; Kohinoor Rs. 113|2, 115. 112|8; New Great Rs. 116|4, 115. 125, 121|4; Pearls Rs. 177|8, 176|4, 185, 177-8; Simplex Rs. 51|4, 52-8, 51-4. and Swadeshi Rs. 217-8, 213|12, 220, 217-8.

The miscellaneous section ruled steady in sympathy and a fair turnover is reported. Tata Iron Ordys. closed at Rs. 28 and Defds. at Rs. 325. Tata Hydros after rising to Rs. 110 finished at Rs. 109-6 and Tata Power shares improved to Rs. 351|4. Andhra Valleys improved and closed at Rs. 385. Alcocks declined to Rs. 90 and Bombay Burmahs to Rs. 336|4. Bombay Trams were more or less stationary at Rs. 100|10. Bombay Steams after opening at Rs. 175 closed at Rs. 165 dx. Cement shares kept steady with little price changes; Bandis being quoted at Rs 14, and Indian Cements at Rs. 172-8, Katni ordys. closed at Rs. 153-12 with Defds. at Rs. 595. Railway shares show no prices changes.

Imperial Bank shares declined from Rs. 871-4 to Rs. 850 with Contributories quoted at Rs. 211-4. Bank of India shares receded to Rs. 73|4 and those of the Central Bank to Rs. 13|8.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the whole week and spot prices improved by about 2 annas for Java Sugar and by about 6¼ annas for Russian Sugar. Forward prices also improved by about 1½ to 2 annas per cwt. The chief reason for improvement in Spot prices is the holding of almost all spot sugars by a syndicate and also due to no improvement in exchange. The offtake during the week remained on a good scale. It is reported that the prominent European firm sold about 500 tons of Russian Sugar at Rs. 14/4 one month's delivery terms. It is also reported that another European firm sold about 2,500 tons of Russian Sugar (in double bags) of October and or November Shipment at Rs. 5/5 to Rs. 5/8 per cwt. at seller's option. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 15/6 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/13 and Rs. 5/11 for September, Rs. 5/12/3 and Rs. 5/10/6 for Oct-Nov-December shipments and Rs. 14/10/6 and Rs. 14/4/6 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Karachi and Calcutta markets are also reported to be steady. In Karachi prices are almost unchanged and Calcutta shows an improvement of about 4 annas per cwt. Bengali Maund in Spot prices. Ready prices ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 14/12 and Rs. 11/2 respectively.

Arrivals: S. S. Rajput arrived during the week with a cargo of about 15,000 bags of Java Sugar. S. S. India is expected to arrive on about the 22nd October with a cargo of about 25,000 bags. S. S. Subedar is expected to sail from Java in a day or two. Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 40,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,75,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/14 per cwt F B H
S S Rajput Rs. 5/13 per cwt F B H.
S S India Rs. 5/13/0 per cwt F B H.
S S Subedar Rs. 5/12/6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment September Rs. 5/12/6 per cwt F B H.
Shipment October Rs. 5/12/6 pe cwt. F B H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec Rs. 5/12/3 per cwt (nominal).

Russian Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/10/6 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £ sh. p.
Andhra Valley (7 1|2 per cent 1933 Notes)	99 10 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	46 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 11 6
Bengal Iron 7 1|2 Preference	0 6 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	58 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 8 9
Calcutta Tramways Ordy.	0 6 3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 5 3
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 16 9
Easten Bank Ltd.	4 12 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	93 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ordy.	0 1 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ordy.	0 1 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1|2 p.c. Debs.	74 0 0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	0 2 3
Nitrate Railway Ordy.	1 5 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ordy.	1 12 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1|2 p.c. Debs.	53 0 0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debs.	96 0 0
Tata Power 7 1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939 50	98 0 0

RAW COTTON MARKET

10 Per Cent Damage To Bengal Crop

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report on the 15th instant:—

This week the cotton market has had a better tone than has been in evidence for quite a long time. In spite of the huge supply the feeling appears to be growing that prices are low enough. In fact it would appear as if it is fairly certain that our American friends will somehow find a way to advance prices as it is fully realised that for the South to part with its crop at present prices would be catastrophic. It would probably be best to assist the farmer to carry his cotton by means of money advances, which would, we think, be preferable to further Farm Board outright purchases. We have heard no more about legislative curtailment of next year's acreage. We do not think this will be necessary as should the market not advance the low price level should be sufficient to make cotton growing unpopular. Meantime we are informed the holding movement is increasing and trade and investment buying are in considerable volume. Hedge selling is less than was feared. We do not look for any substantial advance, but we think we have seen the lowest level for the season and would advise purchases in all quiet markets.

Consumption in U. S. A. Mills is expanding as is usual at this time of the year. The figure for September published yesterday was 464,000 bales as compared with 426,000 in August and 394,000 in September last year. It is worthy of note that sales of cloth in U. S. A. last month exceeded production by 5.7 per cent.

BENGAL CROP DAMAGED.

The local market has also been steady and our prices are about Rs. 6|7 higher. Export demand has been small, but there has been a moderate demand for ready cotton, desirable qualities of which are now becoming scarce. We continue to get reports of damage to the Oomra crop by excessive rains. It is too early to estimate correctly what damage has been done, but we fear this has been considerable. In addition what was a late crop has been delayed still further. It is estimated about 10 per cent. damage has been done to the Bengal crop.

"ONLY A COLD?"

Stop it right away with FORMAMINT before the germs do further harm.

TAKE Formamint to conquer that Cold before it gets beyond control. Formamint destroys the disease germs in mouth and throat, thus curing Sore Throat and preventing infectious diseases.

FORMAMINT protects you against infectious diseases, such as: **Influenza, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.**

FORMAMINT

The Germ-killing Throat tablet

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

Made by the makers of SANATOGEN and KALEZ-NA.

BONUS YEAR 1932.

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business Over Rs. 1,15,00,000.
Total Assets. Exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.) Rs. 100, per 1000.
Endowment Assurances

A purely Indian Life Office

Lower Premiums. Larger Bonuses. Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, *Manager*
Bombay Branch.

WATERLOO MANSIONS, MAYO ROAD, BOMBAY

THE ONLY PLACE IN INDIA

Where HYDROCELE, HERNIA and APENDICITIS are CURED most successfully WITHOUT KNIFE, BY

DR. E. J. TREASURYVALA, M. D.,
ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
LATE CLINICAL ASSISTANT (ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT),
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

SAFELY RELY

ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of

Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other Kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS

EFFERVESCENT
Biozone (TRADE MARK)
GRANULES
A PROPHYLACTIC and for the TREATMENT of MALARIA and other TROPICAL DISEASES also conditions arising from IMPURE or IMPOVERISHED BLOOD.
Buy from any Chemist's Store.

SAHARA GOLD

with wide and keen cutting edged. Every Blade sold under Money back Guarantee.
SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the Market.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Agents:—
SAHARA BLADE DEPOT.,
Post Box No. 154, Bombay.
Stockists:—
Messrs. Thomson & Taylor Ltd.
Chemists & Druggists,
Esplanade, BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL TALISMANS

Honourably Liberated victorious from the Sessions Court of Nadia in 1900 A. D., and Faridpur in 1910 A.D. Highly certified by eminent men throughout the Continent and abroad since 1900. Beware of misnomer imitations. Price refunded if not benefitted in time. No reply given to enquiries without stamp, for reply. Foreign orders to be paid with special cost in full advance.

LAKSHMI HANUMAN KAVACH

The wearer shortly gets immense wealth, sound health, vast learning, high fame, happiness, sons, friends, success through slight attempt in trade, prosperity in business and service, success in examinations, etc., miraculously like a charm. The Goddess of Wealth remains stationary in his house. Rs. 5 each. Special (in Gold tube) Rs. 15-8. V.P. extra. Literature on other Kavashas free.
R. N. SHARMA, Sovabazar St., B.C., CALCUTTA.

Get the package

Take the bottle

Rub the Balm

Relief is Yours!

ALWAYS ASK FOR
INDO-BALM
RELIEVES ALL PAINS.

HORRORS OF INDIAN PRISON SYSTEM.

HARSH PENAL METHODS AND LACK OF HUMAN TOUCH.

S. S. LEAGUE COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATIONS.

We publish below the final instalment of the report submitted by the Committee of Inquiry appointed recently by the Social Service League, Bombay to investigate the conditions in the prisons of the Bombay Presidency and to suggest improvements. Previous instalments appeared on Sept. 28 and Oct. 5.

BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS.

The libraries (Rule 701 (1)) leave much to be desired in the way of variety, number and up-to-dateness of books. This, in addition to the absence of the supply of news-papers and writing materials, though rule 701 (IV) provides for the latter) amounts to mental starvation in the case of those prisoners who are accustomed to read and write, and should be set right. One jail supplied one news-paper, another another. The Committee are of opinion that if well-known English and Vernacular dailies or weeklies be supplied no harm will result. "C" class prisoners have complained that they were not allowed any news-papers. What harm is likely to result if during their leisure moments they are allowed news-papers?

LOCKING IN OF PRISONERS.

Allied to this question is that of locking prisoners in. On week days they are fed at about 5 p.m., on Sundays at 3 p.m., because the men in charge want a holiday. In summer time there is plenty of sunlight till 7 p.m. or even thereafter. Why should they be deprived of this light? On Sundays the deprivation is increased by three hours more. A change here would result in a change of the food hours of the jail inmates and it is necessary. On Sundays the supper or evening meal taken at 3 p.m. has to last till day-break the next day, say for 16 hours after which they are given conjee. The Committee recommend that in no ease should the locking in exceed eight hours. It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that requests from prisoners for being allowed to sleep on verandahs outside the cells in summer time were refused even in cases recommended by the Superintendent. The Committee recommend that in the interests of health and hygiene they should be freely allowed to sleep on the verandahs.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Each and every prisoner examined by us has been dissatisfied with the medical treatment he received. They say that there are three standard medicines kept, Quinine, Magnesium Sulphate and Idoine, and as a rule one or the other was given when a prisoner complained of illness, the most absurd case being where Idoine was prescribed for headache and stomachache. The medical inspection is perfunctory and G. H. meaning fit for hard labour, is certified indiscriminately under Rule 375. Indeed released prisoners go so far as to state that when the complaint of having pain in the stomach or fever was received the Doctor in charge would certify Chakki work as a remedy! Seversal cases of utter indifference on the part of the medical officers have been cited before the Committee such as—

(a) Asthmatic prisoners being certified as G. H. (fit for hard labour) and even when a prisoner vomitted blood the Doctor would not believe him.

(b) Injections being given without washing.

(c) Infectious prisoners not being removed at once to separate wards (violating Rules 1022, 1040) and so on. The only way to remove this complaint of tardiness in medical attendance and perfunctoriness and indifference and its unsatisfactory working on the whole is to make the Medical Officer in charge independent of the Jail Superintendent and the Medical Subordinate independent of the Jailor. Present Rules 250 and 299 should, therefore, be changed. Because as it is it is these prison officials who can make or mar the Doctor's prospects.

INHUMAN HARD LABOUR.

The hard labour exacted from 'C" class prisoners such as grain grinding, oil pressing, water raising, stone breaking, grass cutting, etc., (Rule 933) and specially the way in which it is exacted is inhuman. One would have thought that in these days of mechanical advance when even in villages flour mills worked by oil engines and in towns and cities by electricity are working, manual grinding to supply the needs of jail inmates would have been considered costly and out of date. But it still figures in the Jail Manual and is exacted. As to how inhumanly it is exacted the statement of one of the prisoners, who had been suffering from high fever, describes it as follows:—

"At Yerawada I was made to turn a mill very heavy and utterly unfitted to grind for six hours on end without a minute's rest, grinding Jowar for six hours. The men in charge punished the grinders severely; their test of fair work is that the perspiration should freely pour down from the body of the grinder. It does not, he is beaten. Warders who are convicted of murder, robbery and other heinous offences and sentenced to long terms always use filthy language and often beat prisoners. They used the batons in their hands and beat the prisoners when they noticed any slackening in their Chakki work which was going on from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m." "C" class prisoners are yoked for raising water from a deep well like cattle and beaten like them. Why should oil pumps be not provided? Is this human and befitting a civilized Government? Weeding and digging in the gardens with heavy shovels, cutting grass with blunt scythes in places full of mud, brambles and thorns in the hot sun without any protection for the head or foot, stone-breaking with light hammers for making roads, these are some of the hard labour tasks exacted even from young men who have never been used to any of them and the slightest mistake is visited with blows. It seems jail authorities work on the assumption that every prisoners wants to avoid work and therefore either shams, illness or inability or incapacity to work and the treatment they give is necessarily meant to meet such deception and is consequently harsh to the extent of cruelty.

CONVICT OFFICERS A TERROR

Convict officers, part of whose duties to assist warders (Rule 762 (g)), and Jamadars (Sepoys) are a terror, and the whole prison system would be greatly benefitted if the practice of appointing convicts as officers is abolished. Rule 192 (3) calls upon warders to treat the prisoners with humanity and the above are samples of such treatment. It is a far cry from prisons in this country to H. M's Prison, Wormwood Scrubbs, where "there are plenty of warders with jingling bunches of keys; there is no doubt about its being a prison, but inside the visitor sees men walking about freely from one building to another. There is a marked absence of that dreadful sensation that prisoner can feel, though none can see fetters and chains. Once inside the walls there is little locking of doors." (Page 334 Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review, May 24, 1930. Further it is said that these "Governors of Prisons are appointed from Retired Officers of the Army and Navy; and warders are also sometimes men who have served in the Forces (corresponding to Rule 187) but no longer is that by itself sufficient qualification and the desirability of appointing some medical men is realised" (Page 3331 ibid). With proper modifications and adjustments suitable to the circumstances of India the Committee do hold the view that it is possible to minimise the hardships suffered by prisoners from warders, jamadars and jailors. The punishments that they give or cause to be given are savage. Convict officers are selected from long term prisoners (see Chapter XXXV) and what other use can they make of their petty authority than harass those under them? The only officer empowered to inflict punishment is the Superintendent and even he cannot inflict punishments which are not prescribed by Rules—see Rule 705. Giving blows or kicks is not one of those and convict warders or sepoys and not persons empowered to administer them. We have, however, ample evidence that blows are indiscriminately and without any reason given to prisoners apparently with a view to instil fear into them. They use language when giving orders which is not understood by the prisoners and consequently if they do not obey they are beaten. Innumerable instances of unprovoked assault, use of abusive and filthy language and the utter callousness with which these warders and other petty officers treat them have been given before the Committee. The Jail Superintendent is omnipotent and any complaint against anybody is resented.

VISITORS AND VISITS A FARCE.

The only protection that could be afforded to the prisoners against the harsh treatment of the jail officers would come from the direction of the Visitors of Prisons, but those who have come out from jail on all hands and without exception call their visits a farce and themselves incapable of doing any good or redressing any wrong. With one voice they say that in the first place it is very difficult to catch their eye and be able to speak to them; the warders and jamadars take care to see to that. In the second place beyond recommending a certain course (Rule 353 (d) (e) and Rule 363) they have no power; in the third place, prisoners have found them subservient and accommodating. Their reply to the complaints would be "Why did you come to jail? Who asked you to come here?" In some instances they are reported to have said to political prisoners "Why not apologise and be free?" This impotency for doing good and this resentful attitude on their part have been the common feature of complaints from both the male and female prisoners. The system of nomination of non-official visitors requires a thorough overhauling and the Committee trust that in selecting visitors the authorities would select independent and efficient persons. They would further suggest that public bodies like Municipalities and local Boards and other public institutions should be authorised to elect a majority of non-official visitors. The provision of a complaint-book for prisoners would go far to redress this grievance.

Absence of facilities for exercise and recreation for prisoners has been severely felt and the Committee are of opinion that provision should be made for them.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Rule 339 does not seem to have been worked because the need for providing moral and religious instruction has been put forward by many. Their complaint is that they were not even allowed to offer morning and evening prayers and pursue other religious observances in the beginning though Rule 698 provides for it. Rule 698 (d) as enacted at present is stated to be a great hardship to Mahommedan prisoners. During the month of Ramzan they have to take their morning meals early at 4-30 a.m. The food according to the above rule has to be supplied in the afternoon at about 4 p.m. it would naturally get stale by 4-30 a.m., next day. Indeed the rule contemplates staleness; it is anxious to prevent "undue staleness" only. Some arrangements should be made by which this state of things can be remedied. Either the prisoner should be allowed to warm his food (which in winter is sure to get very cold) on a stove or lamp or fresh food should be supplied to him. The further complaint of this prisoner is that no light was provided at 4-30 a.m. to enable him to take his food. The result was that he went hungry. The Committee think that such inconveniences can be easily removed.

People from Gujarat use every day a fresh Datan stick of the Babul or Nimb or other tree for cleaning teeth. Those from the Deccan use charcoal powder (Masi). The Datan is supplied once a week as per Rule 976 and hence the same stale stick has to be used, while the Masi supplied is full of grit. These sticks cost very little and fresh ones should be supplied daily instead of weekly, so also charcoal powder.

HISTORY-TICKETS.

"C" class prisoners have complained that they do not get their history tickets when required nor are jail punishments entered on them as is required by Rule 996.

EDUCATION.

As the aim of prison administration is to reform the criminal and make him a useful member of society the Committee recommended that in the case of long term prisoners, male and female, some arrangement should be made to educate them, impart to them the knowledge of at least the three R's, reducing their labour and remnuerating them in proportion to their progress in education. These long term prisoners should be taught one class of handicraft instead of moving them from one task to another where they cannot learn anything completely. Wages should be allowed, one half to be credited to their maintenance expenses and the other half to be paid on release or to their relatives in the meanwhile.

INSULTING HUMANITY.

The humiliating parts of the Parade, sitting on haunches, holding toes, holding heads between knees, should be abolished as being out of date and insulting to humanity.

WOMEN PRISONERS' GRIEVANCES.

Female political prisoners have bitterly complained of being associated with prostitutes and murderesses. This association appears to have been deliberately forced upon them. Orders were specifically given to the Matron in charge by the Superintendent of the Arthur Road Jail that no distisction was to be made between them. They were similarly kept together also in other jails. This is part of the large question of separating the special offenders from the ordinary ones and if a further argument in support of such a division were required it is furnished by the abovementioned incidents. The Committee trust that looking to the similar number of female prisoners a beginning would at least be made in their case.

Female prisoners with babies have to work as long as other women. The result is that the babies are neglected. Day nurseries should be provided wherever necessary to meet the case of such prisoners.

What the Committee have noticed during the course of the enquiry is the absence of uniformity of treatment in the different prisons. A tea-spoon or a glass is considered a luxury at Arthur Road Jail but freely allowed at Yerawada. So is the case of playing open air games, reading books, etc. These are instances of matters comparatively of minor importance but in more serious matters the same lack of uniformity and sympathy prevails. Nasik and Sabarmati were found on a comparison to be much more sympathetic and humane than Vispur and Yerawada.

HUMANE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS URGED.

The Committee are pleading for humane treatment of prisoners and prison reform in certain urgent matters. They urge that prisoners should not be considered as "dangerous animals only to be subdued by fear and force." Prison administration rules should not be rigid but elastic so as to leave some play to the discretion of those who administer them and care should be taken to appoint only such men as have given proof of sympathetic understanding and humanity in dealing with their follow men. "It is possible that in dealing with desperate and violent characters there is no alternative to the use of corporal punishment but in a prison where the staff understands discipline it is not often necessary."

COME and SEE
THE
"HORCH"
Roll Top Limousine
"AN ALL WEATHER CAR"
ON DISPLAY
AT
INDO AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE
COMPANY. LIMITED.
64, HUGHES ROAD,
BOMBAY

"WIDESPREAD NET TO DUPE PUBLIC"

Jailed For Two Years

A BOGUS BANKER

"A typical instance of how the accused managed to dupe landed proprietors in a very scientific and methodical manner," in these words the police described the activities of Kasirnath Madhavrao Patel, alias Kasinath M. Chovikar, when he was charged with criminal breach of trust and cheating, before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, Bombay.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, or in default six months' further jail.

According to the police the accused cheated persons of various descriptions and professions to the tune of several lakhs of rupees. Nearly three hundred persons were alleged to have fallen victims to his frauds without their realising till the last that they had been duped.

Out of the large number of cases preferred against the accused, eight are before Mr. N. T. Junglewala, and out of these eight cases, one has already been disposed of, the accused having been sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust.

LANDED PROPRIETOR.

About two years ago, the accused started business in Bombay as a banker under the style of "P. D. Ghatpande, Bankers," and opened offices at Dadar and Matunga. He advertised largely in some of the vernacular papers of the city and the mofussil, stating that he was prepared to give large loans on lands and ornaments.

Bhikaji Laxman Tambe, a landed proprietor, the complainant in the case, impressed by the tempting advertisement of the accused in the "Prabhat," applied for a loan of Rs. 1,200 for his lands at Otur, in the Janner Taluka. The accused stated that he was prepared to pay the required money, but demanded a sum of Rs. 70 for the search of the title-deeds. This was readily given by the complainant, who thereby hoped to get a loan.

Some time later, the accused professed that he was satisfied with the title-deeds, and wanted the complainant to mortgage the lands to him. When everything was then agreed, on, the accused represented that he had a hundi on the Sholapur branch of the Imperial Bank, but the sum of the hundi being Rs. 250 more than required by the complainant, he deeanded the difference. The complainant gave him Rs. 100 more.

The hundi when presented for being cashed, was dishonoured.

THE NEXT STEP.

The next step of the accused was to get the mortgage deeds of the land registered, which was done. The complainant, in return, was given a cheque for Rs. 1,250. The cheque was again dishonoured.

The complainanht found himself in a ridiculous position. He lost his deposit money, his rights for the property, and also the amount of difference he had paid on the cheque.

On the evidence before the court, the magistrate held that the accused had dishonestly induced the complainant to pay Rs. 170 and to register the mortgage deed on the false representation that he would advance money.

GAZI BLADE
INDOCEA BLADE

The Twin Favourites on the market, fully backed by Money back guarantees. Ask your Stockist or from
Premier General Agency
LAXMI BUILDING, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay.
WANTED AGENTS in unrepresented territories.

LAJPAT RAI MEMORIAL GOLD MEDAL.

"COMMUNAL PROBLEM",—SUBJECT OF THIS YEAR'S ESSAY.

A couple of years ago, the Staff and students of the Meerut College instituted the Lajpat Rai Memorial Gold Medal. It is offered every year to the student who writes the best essay on a subject selected by the professors' Club.

The subject chosen for this year is: "Communal Problem and its solution". The competition is open to students reading in College affiliated to the Agra University, and would be held on the 17th of November and the death anniversary of the illustrious hero. The medium of expression is English. Students wishing to compete should notify their intention at least a fortnight before the date to their Principal who have been requested to make necessary arrangements for holding the competition under their supervision.

Mr. Daya Shanker's essay on Non-Violence which won the Gold Medal last year would be placed before the public in a short time. Copies of it may be obtained after the Poojah holidays from the Secretary, Professors' Club, Meerut College, at annas 0-2-0 each. No. V.P's would be sent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Indian sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone, Co., Ltd., 4-30 p.m. Indian gramophone recorus, 5 p.m. Indian Ladies Hour. Talk by Mrs. Narmadabai Pathak on Vijayadashmi. 7 p.m. Light Music. "Wanamala", with Dataram Parwatkar.

Benefit performance in aid of "The Volunteer" 9 p.m. Laxminagar Pavillion, Khar. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya to preside.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 20.

Hindu Procession starts from China Baug, 3-30 p.m. Meeting Gowalia Tank Road. Sjt. K. M. Munshi to preside.

Sjt. J. M. Sen-Gupta will perform the opening ceremony of the Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition, Madhav Baug at 9 a.m.

Dassera Sammelan. Hindu Procession to start from China Bag at 3-30 P.M. Public meeting at Gowalia Tank, Mr. K. M. Munshi to preside.

TUESDAY'S PROGRAMME.

1. National Song.
2. Garba Dance by the so-called Untouchables of Valpa Khadi School.
3. Prof. Pandit's imitation and mimicry.
4. "Ras" by childrens circle (Santa Cruz).
5. Garba.
6. Dance by Miss Taramati Kara.
7. Garba by Santa Cruz party.
8. Music (instrumental) by Abbasali Khan. of Baroda.
9. Egyptian dance by Fellowship school girls.

FOR GANDHIJI'S SUCCESS.

Sister Monica, a member of 'the Society of Friends' in an appeal to the congressmen and women, wishing succession to Gandhiji's missions in London says:—

United effort must always have the greater weight, united faith the greatest power. Would it not be possible for us to observe five minutes united silence at a set time daily.

If the belief is still that spiritual power is greater than material this would banish doubts and let loose a force greater than whole armies of many Nations for what is impossible with men is possible with God.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL:—The Annual Dasara Gathering of the Maharashtra High School, at Lower Parel, will be celebrated to-morrow (Tuesday), at 8 a.m. in the School premises, when Mr. Hari Keshav Gokhale will preside.

FLAG SALUTATION:—The National Flag and Bhagwa Zhenda" will be hoisted near 'Junnar' at Shevanari, Fort, District Poona, on Tuesday to-morrow at 11 a.m. Mr. Keshavrao Marutrao Jedhe will preside.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH:—Those members of the Desh Sevika Sangh who have not so far given their khadi sales accounts are hereby requested to clear them before to-day (Monday) evening only without fail at the office of the Sangh, Arab House, 13th Khetwadi Lane.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—Under the auspices of the above union a meeting of the members of the Medical Professions will be held at the Union Rooms, to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. when a paper on Anthelmintic Action on Embelic Acid will be read.

B. P. C. C.:—A meeting of the Foreign Cloth Boycott and Swadeshi Committee of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—An ordinary meeting of the Managing Committee of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday at 8 a.m. at the Committee's office in the Congress House.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have received two phails of Himadri Snow prepared by the Mohini Chemical Works Bombay.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
He of the fiery fingers.

and flaming lips!

JAI'S BRILLIANT BATTING PERFORMANCE

Hits 11 Fours In Dashing Style

WEEK-END CRICKET ON KENNEDY SEA-FACE

L. P. Jai's fine batting performance was the feature of week-end cricket in Bombay. The weather was bright and large crowds witnessed the matches on the Kennedy Sea Face.

The Hindu Gymqhana met C. N. Mehta's XI in a two day's fixture. Chiefly owing to the valuable contribution of 73 runs by L. P. Jai, the Hindu Quadrangular player, the Gymkhana suffered a defeat by 81 runs. Playing first the visitors scored 200 runs Jai, C. N. Mehta and Gurtu scoring 73, 33 and 32 respectively. Jai's innings included 11 four's. The Gymkhana replied with 119 runs, V. S. Dongree being the top scorer with 21 runs to his credit. The Gymkhana thus suffered a defeat by a large margin.

The following were the scores:—

C. N. MEHTA'S XI.

F N Pereira 17; J Dadyseth 1; M P Dalal 0; K Dhargul 2; L P Jai 73; C N Mehta 33; M S Gurtu 29; B C V Mehta 5; P Vithal 2; C H Chandhrana (not out) 16; Dalal 16; extras 6. Total 200.

Bowling Analysis:—
V Dhabolkar 3 wkts. for 45.
Gawankar 1 wkt. for 63.
R R Wadkar 2 wkts. for 57.
Mundye 2 wkts. 13.
K G Pardeshi 1 wkt. for 16.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

D D Hindlekar 12; J P Kapadia 17; V S Dongre 21; K G Pardeshi 0; J D Wagle 8; P R Wadkar 1; S K Pawaskar 14; A D Mundye 3; N V Dhabolkar 12; G B Gavankar 13; A N Gokhale (not out) 12; extras 6. Total 119.

Bowling Analysis:—
M S Gurtu no wkt. for 11.
Dalal 1 wkt. for 32.
L P Jai 6 wkts. for 35.
C N Mehta 2 wkts. for 19.

ISLAM GYM. TROUNCED

The Islam Gymkhana suffered an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the Parsi Gymkhana. The Muslims playing first scored only 59 runs. B. K. Kalapesi was in deadly bowling form and captured 6 wickets for 4 runs apiece. The Parsis coming in to bat scored 107 runs for the loss of 6 wickets only. "Fali" Kapadia scored 29 runs. The Islam Gymkhana were thus trounced by 4 wickets and 48 runs.

The following were the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mohiuddin 1; H Khairaz 16; S M Kadri 1; M A Shariff 12; A Kairaz 2; A G Kazi 5; M G Surti 13; A A Hakim 0; G N Lalji 2; Ali Merchant 1; A A Jasdanwalla (not out) 0; extras 6. Total 59.

Bowling Analysis:—
B K Kalapesi 6 wkts. for 24.
E S Mistry 4 wkts. 9.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

F E Kapadia 29; S H Mehta 14; J D Coomana 0; H N Contractor 22; A J Doctor 28; H I Engineer 4; F M Bharucha 0; E J Baria (not out) 9; N D Marshal, E S Mistry and B. K Kalapesi did not bat, extras 1. Total (for 6 wkts. 107.

Bowling Analysis:—
A A Hakim 1 wkt. for 34.
A G Kazi 3 wkts. for 14.
Mohiuddin 2 wkts. for 25.

PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS DEFEATED.

The Hindu Gymkhana "B" defeated the Prabhu Young Cricketers by 54 runs.

The following are the scores:—

PRABHU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

S N Vijaykar 2; V S Nayak 6; R S Nayak 6; K S Rane 4; K A Pradhan 3; V S Talpade 2; Durandhar 0; Brahmandkar 8; W S Kothare 2; P G Rane (not out) 9; G S Kothare 0; extras 9. Total 51.

Bowling Analysis:—
B K Shah 4 wkts. for 17.
S D Aras 6 wkts. for 25.

HINDU GYMKHANA "B".

I P Jai 0; L V Apte 2; P C Udeshi 3; M N Desai 2; K D Dawkar 4; N D Engineer 0; S D Aras 33; R G Nadkarni 42; S R Desai 0; B K Shah 4; P C Dholakia (not out) 4; extras 11. Total 105.

Bowling Analysis:—
V S Talpade 1 wkt. for 17.
W S Kothare 3 wkts. for 28.
K S Rane 3 wkts. for 18.

(Foreign and other Sporting News see page 8.)

CONGRESS CANDIDATES

The Pledge

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

At the special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Saturday last, the following pledge and the application form have been finally adopted to be signed by candidates intending to contest the ensuing Municipal elections on the official ticket of the B. P. C. C. Such of the candidates as have signed the old pledge have also got to sign the revised pledge to be eligible for selection. The last day for sending in the applications will be announced later on.

The following is the pledge:—

PLEDGE FORM.

I desire to stand on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee (The Congress Municipal Party) as a candidate from the——————Ward or such other Ward as the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee may assign to me, for the election to be held in the month of January 1932 to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

I hereby declare:—

1. I subscribe to the creed of the Congress and I am a member of the——————Ward D.C.C.
2. I am a habitual wearer of Khadi and a total abstainer.
3. I am not a dealer and I undertake not to deal either directly or indirectly in foreign cloth or liquor.
4. I do not believe in untouchability and I agree to encourage its removal and the promotion of inter-communal unity.
5. I agree to be bound by such other programme, rules and regulations, as the Congress Municipal Party may adopt for the conduct and management of their affairs in the Corporation.
6. I agree to obey the mandate of the Party issued from time to time by the Congress Municipal Party.
7. I agree to pay a sum of Rs. 50 in advance as my first instalment of the election expenses and promise to pay in advance such other sum as the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee may fix as my share from time to time.
8. I shall not join any other party or group in the Corporation.
9. I undertake to resign from the Corporation, on being called on to do so by the Party, or on receiving a mandate in that behalf from the Working Committee, All-India Congress Committee or Indian National Congress.
10. In case the Council of the B.P.C.C. does not approve of my candidature I undertake not to contest the forthcoming elections.

Signature .....
Address: .....
.....
Date.....

Note:—

1. The Congress Municipal Party will represent the Congress in the Corporation of Bombay and carry out its policy and programme as far as they are applicable to civil administration.
2. The Party will consist of:—
   (a) Official members, i.e., such members of the Corporation as are elected on the Official ticket.
   (b) Associated members, i.e., such members of the Corporation who pledge themselves to obey the mandate of the Party, provided that their number does not exceed the number of the Official members.

"IN AID OF THE VOLUNTEER"

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A Benefit Performance by Prof. Oturker in aid of "The Volunteer" Edited by Dr. N. S. Hardiker will take place to-day (Monday), in Laxminagar Pavilion, Khar, at 9 p.m. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will preside. Entrace will be free to all. Friends and well-wishers of Dr. Hardiker in the suburbs are requested to willingly contribute their mite to the purse to be presented to him by Mrs. Chattopadhyaya. All the residents in the suburbs are requested to be present as Mrs. Kamaladevi will speak on the "Women's Organisation in the country". Dr. Hardiker will also be present on the occasion.

FLAG SALUTATION CEREMONY

Under the auspices of the tenants of the Tulsi Building there will be a Flag Salutation ceremony at Tulsi Building near Congress Hospital, Khetwadi Back Road, Girgaum at 8-30 a.m. on the 20th instant (Dusserah Day) when Dr. Hardikar will perform the ceremony.

NATIONAL MILITIA.

The Officers and the Volunteers of the National Militia (pholding the batch that attended the Karachi Congress) are asked to be present in full uniform tomorrow) (Tuesday) at 7-30 a.m. (Sharp) at Madhav Baug.

KHATAU MAKANJI MILLS

ABOUT 3½ LAKHS PROFIT FOR PAST YEAR

Object Lesson To Other Mills

The Balance-sheet and the Profit and Loss account of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., for the year ending 30th June 1931 show a profit of Rs. 3,40,277. After deducting Rs. 34,027 Agency commission, the net profit of Rs. 3,06,349 is appropriated towards the Machinery Depreciation Fund.

TRADE DEPRESSION SEQUEL.

It is a well-known fact that the abnormal trade depression throughout the world has forced millions of spindles to remain idle and remaining plants were mostly on curtailment of production. In this country the swadeshi movement has kept the textile mills running at full speed, but owing to certain disadvantages several of the mills showed losses. Scarcity of money and high rate of interest had kept up the cost of production.

DROP IN COTTON PRICES.

It is also common knowledge that when prices of raw cotton are declining, the mills invariably lose, and by the time when cloth is ready prices reach a new law level. Thus even the well-managed concerns have to suffer.

Over and above these difficulties the high cost of living in the city and comparatively higher wages are the two main factors to the disadvantage of Bombay mills, when compared with the interior mills. Moreover this mill had to suffer on account of strike by the workmen during the month of May 1931.

PRESENT ASSETS.

The cost of mill land, Buildings and chawls was Rs. 30,50,580 and Bleach and Dye works Buildings cost amounted to Rs. 434,849. Thus from a total cost of Rs. 34,85,430 by this time Rs. 7,00,000 have been written off as depreciation, now leaving the asset at Rs. 27,85,430. Similarly mill machinery and Plant including Bleach and Dye works plant which cost amounted to Rs. 70,50,467 is now reduced to Rs. 27,02,058 by allowing Rs. 40,42,159 as depreciation in previous years and Rs 3,06,249, the profit of the year under review. Furniture and fittings are reduced by Rs. 13,618 to Rs. 32,017. From this it will be seen that great care has been taken to allow enough depreciation for the machinery.

During the year under review the mill ordered only 212 Dhobbles, 7 combers, 1 sliver lap machine, 1 feed pump and 2 jaggers which all are working except 32 dhobbies.

STANDING BALANCE.

During the year, the Directors realised Rs. 11,475 as interest on the Seth Gordhandas Khatau Memorial Fund and expended Rs 5,723 on medical relief for mill hands and Rs. 1,218 on creche room establishment. The surplus balance along with the last year's balance now stands at Rs. 16,178.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN SUGAR.

Diwali Programme Of B.P.C.C. Swadeshi Committee

The following is issued by the Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay P.C.C.:—

In view of the ensuing Dassera and Diwali holidays, when there will be a large consumption of sugar in the shape of 'sweetmeats' etc., the Swadeshi Committee of the B.P.C.C. wish to inform the public that they should buy only Swadeshi sugar and thereby help the sugar industry.

The value of import of sugar from foreign countries constitutes a very big item of National drain and ranks next only to the value of import of textile piecegoods and metals and hardware. The average annual drain for the last three years has been, as the figures indicate more than 14 crores of rupees.

There are many sound reasons why foreign sugar should be boycotted. Among other reasons, the encouragement of Swadeshi Industries, the present pitiable financial conditions, the deplorable economic conditions of the country, and the offensive nature of foreign sugar against the religious sentiments are a few.

Sugar cultivation has been of the most important crops coming only next to paddy cultivation. That an important cultivation such as sugar cultivation should be negiected simply because of the import of cheap foreign sugar is deplorable. The public can, by all means effectively help the sugar industry by buying only indigenous sugar, though it might involve some amount of sacrifice on their part, which they must undergo in the interest of their mother-country.

FIGURES OF THE DRAIN.

The following figures show the extent of the drain from the import of foreign sugar:—

(In crores of Rs.)

1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
16.0	15.8	11.0

(Decrease in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30): 4.8 or 30 per cent.

There was a decrease of 4.8 crores of rupees or 30 per cent. in the value of import of sugar in 1930-31 as compared with 1929-30.

India imports generally 16 Dutch Standard sugar from the United Kingdom, China and Java. The value of import of Sugar from Java in the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 amounted to Rs. 15.4 and Rs. 12.0 crores respectively, but in year 1930-31 the import from Java was nil.

India imports 23 Dutch Standard and above to the value of about 8.5 crores in the year 1930-31 entirely from Java and sugar below 23 Dutch Standerd, but not below 16 D.S., to the value of only 93 lakhs of rupees.

Beet Sugar is also imported to a large amount every year.

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
	(In lakhs of Rs.)		
United Kingdom	7	78	8
Germany	.	24	15
Netherlands	3	4	0.8
Hungary	4	59	16.0
Other countries	.	7	45.9
Total	16	225	87.0

The public must, therefore, be very careful in making purchases of sugar as foreign sugar can be palmed off as Swadeshi sugar. Hence the above full details for the public information.

FATAL CITY MOTOR ACCIDENT

Pedestrian Knocked Down Near Tilak Bridge

A serious motor accident resulting in the death of an unknown man occurred at the foot of the Tilak Bridge, Dadar, Bombay, on Saturday night.

It appears that motor car No. X.3742 was being driven by Mr James D. Barcley, Superintending Engineer of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., along the Lady Jamshedji Road at about 8-30 p.m. When the car reached the foot of the Tilak Bridge a Hindu pedestrian suddenly dashed across the road and in doing so was knocked down by the radiator of the car. The victim who appeared to be a Hindu was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital profusely bleeding from the injuries that he had sustained. He died in the hospital the same night.

The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body of the deceased today (Monday).

... V. B. SOMAN DEAD ...

One Who Rose From Worker To Owner

Mr. Vasudeo Balwant Soman, the well known manufacturer of sizing materials in Bombay breathed his last on Wednesday evening at the ripe age of 70.

The late Mr. Soman was connected with the mill industry for the past 50 years. He once owned a mill himself and still has a factory of sizing materials going. They are specially popular among the Ahmedabad millowners as they are entirely free from animal fat.

Mr. Soman hailed from a well-to-do family, was however left in complete penury when his father died. Mr. Soman started life as a railway porter; later he took up the job of a mill watchman and from thence by dint of his industry and observation rose to occupy many a responsible post in many mills in Bombay. He was very charitably disposed and has made munificent donations to several institutions.

KNOCKEDDOWN BY TRAM CAR

As a result of serious injuries sustained by him in a tram car accident about a week back, Cursetji Pestonji Dalal, a Parsi aged 67, died in the G. T. Hospital on Saturday.

On October 8, the deceased was crossing the tram lines on Girgaum Road when he was knocked down by a passing tram. The accident took place at the junction of Girgaum Road and Chandanwadi. A tram car driven by driver No. 245 was going towards Thakurdwar when the deceased attempted to cross the lines. The driver applied the brakes but the deceased was knocked down and thrown outside the lines. He was removed to the Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries.

An inquest will be held on Monday.

"SHARDOTSAVA" AT BANDRA:—Mr. K. P. Khadilkar the well-known Marathi play-wright and literateur will inaugurate "Shardotsava" in the Hall of Bandra Municipal School, Bandra on Tuesday at 9 a.m.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION TO OPEN TOMORROW.

Mr Sen Gupta To Inaugurate The Show On Dasserah Day

The Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition will open to-morrow, (Tuesday) and the inauguration ceremony will be performed by Sjt. J. M. Sen-Gupta at Madhav Baug on the morning of the Dassera Day at 9 a.m. It is interesting to note that the only public engagement that Sjt. Sen-Gupta who is on his way to Europe, where he is proceeding for reasons of health, is the opening of the Exhibition.

Madhav Baug itself is humming with life and, judging from the preparations that are being made, the Bombay Swadeshi Exhibition promises to be a most remarkable one held in Bombay for many years past. A trained staff of more than 100 honorary workers who have previous experience of organising several Swadeshi Bazaars and most of whom helped to make the Youth League Swadeshi Bazaars so well-known, are working day and night to see that everything is done in the best possible manner. The simple and attractive decorations, the general scheme of Stall arrangement and display, the varied programme of entertainment give promise of a first-rate show.

Almost every conceivable variety of Swadeshi articles will be offered for sale in the Exhibition. Not only from Bombay, but from distant places like Madras, Calcutta, Delhi, Benares, Jaipur Lucknow and other centres, manufacturers and dealers have booked stalls. The public will have the opportunity of seeing under one roof the art and workmanship of India as manifested in indigenous goods—of differing varieties, colour, material, texture and fineness.

CLOTH SECTION.

The cloth section will be incomparably one of the most interesting. Most of the leading mills in the city are represented, and a very wide field of selection to the buyers. Special attention is being devoted to cater for the taste of women—and all manner of sarees, and things will be on view. Not only cotton, but silk and woollen goods will also be available.

KHADI STALLS.

The Khadi stalls, it is confidently hoped, will be the centre of attraction. Some of the finest Khadi exhibits will be on view and thanks to the propaganda and atmosphere created by the activities of the indefatigable Mr. Manilal Kothari, large Khadi sales are anticipated.

From the start there was a heavy demand for stalls, every one of which has been taken up. A large number of stall-holders have decided to sell their goods at reduced prices, and it is likely that the public will take full advantage of this concession.

DASSERA SAMMELAN

Tomorrow's All-Hindu Procession

The Bombay Hindus' Dassera Sammelan will organise a procession of all Hindus, which will start from China Bag to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. and terminate at Gowalia Tank where a public meeting will be held. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside. The procession will consist of all Hindus including untouchables. It will start at 4 p.m. with music by Hindu Volunteers' Band. The procession will pass through Girgaon Back Road, Sandhurst Road, Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank Road.

At Gowalia tank prayer songs will be sung by the School of Indian Music and there will be a display of gymnastic feats. Speeches will be delivered by Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Dr. Sawarkar, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. K. S. Kholawadikar.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Oct. 18.

There has been fairly widespread rain in north-east India with scattered thunderstorms in Burma and along the east coast of Madras. The chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Fort Blair 3|4 of an inch; Victoria Point 3; Myitkyina 2; Tavoy 1|4; Chittagong, Dinajpur and Naya Dumka 1; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Hazaribag 3|4; Calicut and Mymensingh 1|2; Dhubri, Bogra, Chandbali, Ranchi, Daltonganj Patna and Darjeeling 1|4; Pachmarhi and Hissar 1|2; Trichinopoly and Vellore 1-1|2 and Masulipatam 1|2.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in north-east India.—A.P.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE:—The above Institute has called the meeting of all Managing Committee members of all Co-operative Societies in Girgaum to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, to consider and fix the programme for 2nd All-India Co-operators' Day which falls on Saturday the 7th November 1931.

Khadi Hawking In Thana

THANA, Oct. 15.

In accordance with the directions given by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Gandhi week was observed in Thana, unded the joint auspices of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee and of the Khadi Pracharak Sangh, a Khadi Bhandar was opened in the Gandhi Chowk, Thana, and Khadi worth about Rs. 1,500 was sold during the week. Mrs. Yeshodabai Kotwal and Mrs. Sushilabai Nadkarni were the two lady workers who were seen hawking Khaddar from door to door.

PATHE CINEMA
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10
MAT: TUES. & THURS. AT 3-30
Fourth Week
WHOOPEE
THE SHOW OF SHOWS
SEE
GANDHIJI
WITH
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
PATHE GAZETTE
NEXT CHANGE.
DU BARRY
with
NORMA TALMADGE
BOOKING: ROSE & Co. AND THEATRE.

NOTICE.

Special Omnibuses on Saturdays and Sundays will start from Colaba Station at 5-30 and 5-40 P.M. and again at 9 and 9-10 P.M. for Pathe Cinema along Hornby Road and Girgaon route. Busses also wait daily at Pathe Cinema after 6-30 and 10 P.M. Performances for the convenience of Colaba residents.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
He Lived on the

Kisses of Youth

THE RIALTO DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
(The Home of Fox Talkies).
ELISSA LANDI
Grand daughter of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

SHE TESTED HIS HONOUR & PROVED HIS LOVE!
Also
MAHATMA GANDHI AT LANCASHIRE

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used In any material
5. Rawlplugs are made In all sizes to suit any size screw

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. Dixon & Co., Ltd.

Structural and Sanitary Engineer
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab
Ajam Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX

WHY YOU SHOULD CONSULT US.

Because we have successfully saved money, time and labour in thousands of cases including limited companies, firms and individuals.

You get the same advantage. Delay is dangerous.

Naginda s & Maneklal.

Sukha Iwala Building, Ravelin Street.
Telephone No. 22560.
Tel: Add: "KADAMBARI".

Statuary White Marble Blocks

About eight feet in height are available ready from stock.

Also STATUARY BLOCKS for busts.

Apply:—

RAVAL & CO.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

AGUERINE
FOR
ALL FEVERS

LALJEE GODHOO & CO.

Asafoetida Merchants

VADGADI—BOMBAY NO. 3.

BOMBAY SWADESHI EXHIBITION

STALL NO 124, MADHAV BAG.

NAVI CHAL. SHAHA-BANDHI, KABULI, IRANI KHADA and IRANI RAS.

Besides with marks namely Flower Age Cycle, Krishna, L. G & SWASTIKA black Asafoetida will be sold.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS awarded in 1931 Exhibitions.

Branches:
8, Perumal Mudali Street, Sowcar Peth, MADRAS.

Second Branch:
KUMBACONAM.

Our Another Concern:—
Messrs. ANANDJEE KHIMJEE.
Asafoetida Merchants.
Vadgadi, Bombay No. 3

Branch:—
KANDOI OLE.
Gandhi Road.
AHMEDABAD.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, OCTOBER, 19, 1931.

IF THEY FAIL.

The impression is growing in the minds of many in India that the present session of the Round Table Conference may, even if it avoids a hostile break-up, end about as inconclusively as did the last year's session. Even apart from the communal problem the solution of which certain nominees of the Government will continue to oppose so long as their nominators want them to, the reports that certain other Indian members of the Conference have already booked their passages to India, that the Army question has sharply divided the Government and the Nationalist section at the Conference, that the Princes decline to accept definitely even the general scheme of Federation till it is filled out in all its details, and finally that the Princes insist upon 50 per cent representation in the Second Chamber without any assurance that any State representatives would be elected by the people, all these reports, that are far from being speculative, strengthen the impression mentioned above. It is obvious that nothing of importance will be done at the Conference till the new Cabinet is formed. Many of the so-called delegates will want to see which way the wind blows before trimming their sails. As regards the new Cabinet, when prominent leaders of several parties conspire, some sort of coalition Government will in all probability have to be formed, and it may be a pretty long time before the "National Coalition" stunt is seen through and discredited A coalition Government cannot ordinarily be expected to go far beyond the Simon Report or the Government of India's recommendations thereon—unless that Government is thoroughly impressed not merely by the memories of the last national campaign in India but also by the probabilities of the next campaign.

That brings us to the point we had particularly in mind in reviewing briefly the present situation with regard to the outcome of the R. T. Conference, the point being what we have attempted to impress upon the country from the very date the Gandhi-Irwin settlement was published that the success of the Conference despite Gandhiji's co-operation with it, will be determined less by arguments at the Conference than by the strength, organisation and resources of the country and especially of the Congress. Gandhiji and the Congress President themselves again and again emphasised that point. And, indeed, it was not for nothing that Gandhiji insisted upon the right to picket foreign cloth shops and liquor shops being formally recognised by the Viceroy and placed beyond all doubt. Surely he meant that right to be used or rather a duty to be duly discharged when he waived several other points for the sake of peace. It is because he trusted us to carry out in full the programme implicit in the Delhi Settlement that he left India for England and it is because of that trust in us that he does not in the least mind being sometimes technically in the minority of one at the R.T.C. As regards his own undertaking, he has not spared himself. Can the same thing be said of us here? We fear that a number of Congress Committees and Congress leaders have recently shown a disposition to rest on their oars, to relapse into the old habit of merely verbally protesting against this or that administrative wrong, of keeping up a mere semblance of activity through the appointment of a number of committees and sub-committees, or the holding of conventional meetings to the comparative neglect of the most important activity, the boycott of foreign cloth. We can easily name many places where a number of shops carry on open sales of foreign cloth without any Congress picketer to challenge or appeal to them. We have reason to believe that many dealers in foreign cloth have even broken the seals under which they had so far kept their stocks of foreign cloth and that many more are likely to do so before or during the Divali holidays, unless prevented by vigilant Congress Committees. In any case there is no doubt that picketing of foreign cloth shops in many places not excluding even the city of Bombay is not any thing like what it ought to be or can be if Congress organisations concentrate on it the attention it eminently deserves. We would appeal to respersible members of every Congress Committee to ask themselves in all seriousness whether the boycott of foreign cloth in their locality is a reality or a make-believe and to leave no stone unturned till the boycott is a reality where it is not. The Truce must not be allowed to undo all that the sacrifices of thousands had achieved.

TACTLESS

The Geneva League has shown a welcome determination to take steps to prevent further armed conflict in Manchuria between Japan and China. America's offer to participate in the deliberations of the League's Council to help the restoration of peace between two Powers who are members of the League is disliked by Japan, on the ground that this "is intervention of a third party" which has so far refused to enter the League. Japan even threatens withdrawal from the League but this tactless attitude will not help the Japanese case. On Friday at the League Council M. Briand announced that it had been decided. Japan being the only dissentient, to invite America to send a representative to the Council "as observer and auditor." The later messages from Geneva state that America is willing to send observers "to Manchuria hoping that their presence will check reprisals on either side and that at a secret sitting on Saturday the Council resolved to cable to Tokyo and Nanking, warning the two contestants that under the Kellogg Pact, to which both are signatories, they had obligations which they cannot ignore. One of them is the readiness to end all disputes in a peaceful manner. The Chinese attitude at Geneva has been far-sighted and diplomatic. Dr. Alfred Sze has reiterated the desire of his country for a peaceful solution of the quarrel and the Nanking Government has exhibited a welcome readiness to accept assistance from a third party in securing an honourable way-out of the present impasse. The League cannot afford to slacken its efforts to secure respect for the Kellogg Pact and therein lies the possibility of China succeeding in ultimately persuading Japan to listen to reason and embark upon the civilised cause of consultation for the adjustment of Sino-Japanese differences. The more Japan dislikes the intervention of the League, the less chance it has in putting itself right in the eyes of the world and the Tokyo Cabinet will most probably not be long in realising this.

THE BOOMERANG

Mr. Snowden entered the electoral fray in Britain on Saturday with writing a letter to all candidates supporting the "Nationalist" Government in which he indulged in a bitter attack on his former Cabinet colleagues who are now in the Opposition. He vehemently declaimed against "the very men" who now appeal in their manifesto to the electors not to countenance tariffs but "who voted in the late Labour Cabinet for immediate impositions of tariffs". This engaging little divulging of Cabinet secrets was eagerly seized upon by the Tory Press. Considerable capital was expected to be made out of it. Mr Henderson, however, has spoiled the manoeuvre by roundly accusing his late colleague of indulging in a "travesty of facts". He points out to Mr. Snowden that, faced with the determination of the MacDonald-Snowden group in the late Cabinet to cut down the dole, Mr. Henderson and his colleagues "considered a temporary tariff as the lesser evil." None of the signatories to the Labour Party manifesto, says Mr. Henderson, had opposed tariffs. But the question is what is meant by tariff imposition. Mr. Henderson's rejoinder must have recochetted upon Mr. Snowden like a boomerang and there is certain to be a lively verbal duel between the political friends of three weeks ago who are now in opposite camps. The Tories want, as the "New Statesman and Nation" emphasizes in mail week a "scientific" and "selective" tariff. They have secured Mr. MacDonald "to play the part of a stalking horse for a purely Tory manoeuvre". How far is Mr. Snowden, who defended Free Trade for two decades, prepared to stand by the Tories in their demand? The warning given by observers of the situation who are not obsessed with securing party advantage that "to impose a tariff at this stage is to invite the foreigner to retaliate against British goods and hence to nullify the advantages of going off the gold standard" is not likely to be disregarded in many constituencies.

Trifles.

"Addressing the Manchester Publicity Association on India and Lancashire Trade, Lord Lloyd said that any crash in India would reduce us politically and morally to fragments."

* * * *

H's ex-Excellency is being pessimistic.

The famous dredger "George Lloyd" crashed to a trash: yet, it left Lord Lloyd politically and morally intact.

* * * *

"Spain's New Social Legislation
Startling Reform
Marriages Based On Equal Rights."

Startling, yes. But it will also cheer up poor mere man.

* * *

"Peshawar's Lead in Crime
Riots and Murder.
Criminal Justice on the Frontier".

A congratulatory resolution in appreciation of the Chief Commissioner's report is being prepared by the Government of India.

* * *

In a benedictory letter, addressed to all the Tariffist candidates, Mr. Snowden, the renowned Free Trader, askes: "What can be said of the political honesty of men who play fast and loose with principles for the sake of Party advantage?"

It is, however, not yet confirmed that when Echo answered "what can be said. etc., etc.," Mr. Snowden felt deeply offended and huffed back into his retirement.

* * *

Sir Frederick Sykes is arriving on Friday, October 23.

I am, however, looking forward to Saturday, October 24.

* * *

Says the "Illustrated Weekly": "If it (the R. T. C.) breaks down over the communal question it is thought that in the interim period the communities must be left to thrash it out—really thrash it out this time—for themselves in India, perhaps, with a little assistance if they want it."

Long live that "Little Assistance." I know that it can always be relied upon to do the trick.

* * *

Owing to the prominence that a criminal trial has given to Mr. Al Capone, it is strongly felt that Gandhiji should not have made his recent speech at the temperance meeting at Westminster.

* * *

The Poona Season is over. May I heartily congratulate the winning owners on their luck? (my feelings about the race-horses, are rather mixed).

And would it be too much to hope that, as regards my losses, they would be good enough to..? Thanks in anticipation.

A SOJOURN IN EUROPE.

IMPRESSIONS OF A SHORT VISIT

(BY S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR)

(In this series of articles Professor Puntambekar of the Benares Hindu University who was a delegate to the Empire Universities Conference, 1931, held in London, gives his impressions of present day European problems and conditions.).

During the months of June July and August of this year I visited most of the countries of Western Europe and stayed at some of the important towns and cities in these countries. I was thus able to gather some impressions about the new life and problems which are facing the peoples in those countries just at present. My knowledge of Britain and Europe before the war when I was a student at Oxford, my general knowledge of European history and culture, and the guidance given by some of my European friends during this tour helped me to appreciate and understand the new problems and new forces which are moulding the European nations to-day.

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS.

One finds a sense of general dissatisfaction prevalent throughout Europe. It is not born out of a vigorous sense or desire for progress on account of the nineteenth century philosophy of life, but it is because the conditions in various countries are not normal or natural. There is definite misery and discontent caused by the war. It is not due to any go-ahead philosophy but to the necessity of rectifying the wrongs created by the treaty of Versailles. The treaty has created a new political and economic map of Europe. It has satisfied some old revenges and rectified some old wrongs but also created new hatreds and new tyrannies. It has dislocated old boundaries and ties and consequently the trade, industry, finance and, in short, the material life of every country. The conditions and opportunities of life have largely changed. The reparations, debts, unemployment discontent of minorities and suppressed countries have followed in its wake. One sees a real ferment in the minds of most of the people one meets. A German complains of his reparations and debts, his loss of territories and compatriots in the east; an Austrian of his loss of a large empire and industry and trade, and of the obstacles in the way of his union with Germany; a Frenchman of his war losses and destructions and of his national insecurity; an Englishman of his loss of trade and increase of debts; an Italian of the loss of his liberty and so on.

A DISTURBING INFLUENCE.

Another important factor which one finds has a disturbing influence on the European capitalist system of society and Government is the Russian communism. It is an efficiently conducted experiment in new social economic and political values. The economic, social, religious and military aims and ideals which it has adopted and the new policies and bold plans which it is carrying out successfully have disturbed the old set of values in Europe. It is attracting some and repelling others. But the effect seems to be enormous. Statesmen and thinkers have constanty to watch its progress and its international and national effects. New communist parties have already arisen in most of the countries They advocate its ideals and methods.

MILITANT COMMUNISTS.

In England the cheap goods of Russia are coming and the Eng-

(Continued on page 11)

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS.

GOLD "BULLION" STANDARD AND OUR PAPER CURRENCY.

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR)

III*

We have seen in our last talk how our rupee came originally to be linked with the pound, and gold exchange standard came to be introduced into India. We had never a purely 'gold standard' nor a pure and simple 'gold currency standard'. The reader must have seen exactly what is meant by the gold standard in the course of our second talk where we have given the illustration of the Bank Charter Act of 1844 with the working of the gold standard under that Act which was introduced in England as early as 1844. The standard introduced by this Act was not only a gold standard, but it was also a gold currency standard, because right up to the year 1914 they had in England a gold currency standard, which means that the Bank of England was by the Act bound to pay gold coins (not gold bars) in exchange for all notes presented to it and the Royal Mints of England were forced upto that year (1914) to coin all gold brought to them free of charge at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per standard ounce. It was only after the war was over that what came to be called the "gold bullion standard" was introduced.

GOLD BULLION STANDARD.

Under the British Gold Bullion Standard Act of 1925, what was arranged was that the Bank of England was to buy all gold bars offered to it at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per standard ounce and to sell gold bars at £3 17s. 10½d. per standard ounce, provided that the said purchase or sale was not to be for less than 400 standard ounce. The recipient of this gold could export same without obstruction. The Royal Mints were relieved from the obligation to purchase this gold in the [illegible] The "Gold Bullion Standard" implies that gold bullion and not necessarily gold coin could be used by the Central Banks like the Bank of England can be freely exchanged for the [illegible] currency, particularly paper notes of the country. Thus it will be seen how the principles of gold bullion standard were established and worked in England. Under the Gold Standard Act of 1925 it was not compulsory for the Bank of England to pay in gold coins (as distinguished from gold bullion in bars as described above) neither was it compulsory for the Royal Mints either to buy gold or to coin gold for any party other than the Bank of England.

TREASURY NOTES TRANSFER.

Later on, by the Currency and Bank Notes Act of 1928, all the Treasury notes issued by the British Government during the years of war (of the denominations of £1 and 10 shillings respectively) were transferred to the Bank of England and its fiduciary issue (which as we saw in the second talk was originally £14,000,000 and which had gradually risen to £19,750,000) were raised to £260,000,000. This was done against the transfer to the Bank of

(Continued on page 11)

*Previous articles appeared on the 12th and 13th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Trouble In Ireland.

Ireland is unfortunate. While the one great need of every country, in these days of acute economic crises, is peace, the Free State is literally converted into an armed camp. But the present is not unrelated to the past, to unimaginative British obstinacy in the old days. Irish Nationalists, who entered the British Parliament in pursuit of political freedom for their country, were never treated seriously save as extraordinarily troublesome obstructionists. British statesmen did not care to face the real issue. The agitation for Home Rule in and out of Ireland was similarly trifled with—notwithstanding Asquith. Considering the temperament of the Irish, Sinn Fein, in the circumstances, was inevitable. It was, unfortunately, sought to be met by characteristically bull-dog determination in the shape of Black and Tan. Severe repression bred, in Ireland, equally severe armed resistance.

Legacy Of The Past.

If Sinn Fein was a challenge to British authority, the Black and Tans constituted a challenge, and a hard stimulant, to sharp shooting. Too much bitterness was aroused in the "shoot-to-kill" process to be removed by a belated concession of Dominion Status to Ireland. After the conclusion of the Irish Treaty, Michael Collins said that he had signed his death warrant. He proved a true prophet. Ireland never settled down; for the legacy of 1919 was too persistent. And, significantly enough we find that a law claiming to protect the very existence of the Irish Free State was passed only after an embittered debate, and by a narrow majority.

Hindustani Seva Dal.

Some months ago, we learnt that the Hindustani Seva Dal had appointed or was about to appoint a small committee to prepare a scheme of training and disciplining women volunteers. We now learn that Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who is now on tour organising women volunteers, has undertaken, among other tasks, to consult women-workers and volunteers about their ideas of training and disciplining boys and girls along the lines of the Seva Dal and "then prepare her scheme about training and submit the same to the Working Committee through the Central Board of the Seva Dal." We wish the scheme a speedy success. We also hope that the Board's appeal for funds for organising volunteers will meet with a generous response. Now, that the Dal has come under the direct control of the Congress, Congress organisations may well take over the financing of their respective volunteer organisations thereby enabling the latter to concentrate attention on training, discipline, etc.

Make Amends.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has finally decided to run its own candidates at the next Municipal Elections. After doubts had been created in the matter by its own Council, the final decision should have been taken much earlier, But the Committee may now make amends and carry on election propaganda with despatch and vigour. It is also to be hoped that the Elections Committee will soon issue its own distinctive programme and policy to be followed in the Corporation, will choose its nominees with the greatest care and will carry on propaganda for the party as a whole. It would be most unedifying to allow any Congress candidate to ask for all the votes of a particular voter for himself without any reference to the needs of the party as a whole.

A Thought For The Day.

"As system of government the control of which is so completely in the hands of officials that their power jeopardises the liberties of ordinary citizens. The characteristics of such a regime are a passion for routine in administration, the sacrifice of flexibility to rule, delay in the making of decisions and refusal to embark upon experiments. . . . . Nothing will be undertaken for the public for which it is not clamant. The difficulties in meeting the demands may well be exaggerated out of all proportion. Information necessary to the making of policy will be withheld, sometime on the ground that it is not in the public interest to reveal it, sometime by the argument that its collection will be unjustifiably expensive. Decisions will be made without the assignment of reasons for making them, or postponed until in Bacon's phrase, the questions resolve of themselves. The result is discretion, secrecy, conservatism, and all these minister to the preservation of power."

—HAROLD LASKI.

WILL GANDHIJI GO TO AMERICA?

—:o:—

"VISIT IMPOSSIBLE AS LONG AS WE REGARD HIM AS A FREAK", SAYS AMERICAN JOURNAL

Mr. George Slocombe interviewed Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival at Marseilles, on behalf of the "New York Times". In the following despatch to that journal Mr. Slocombe describes his impressions of the Mahatma who assured him that only "his" irrepressible optimism was taking him to the London parleys. As regards a visit to America, Gandhiji wondered whether he was wanted there, as he was not yet assured that Americans would not regard him merely as a "social curiosity."

MARSEILLES, Sept. 11.

Mahatma Gandhi has no intention of visiting the United States because he believes he is "not wanted" there, he said in an interview with "The New York Times" when he landed here today on his way to London to attend the second round-table conference on India.

He explained that he refused to contemplate such a visit unless and until he could feel certain that Americans would receive him as the spokesman for India's cause and not as a social curiosity. His American friends had told him, he added, this was not now possible.

Mr. Gandhi left Marseilles this afternoon for London after the most dramatic arrival ever staged by an Oriental visitor to European shores. Defying the apprehensive predictions of his friends, he appeared wearing his native Indian dress.

He had, it is true, abandoned the abbreviated loin-cloth which is his sole garment all year around in India for a full-fledged dhoti, a long cotton garment swathed around his waist and nether limbs. Around his narrow body and shoulders, which are left ascetically bare under the ardent rays of the Indian sun, he wore a white hand-woven woolen shawl. But his legs were as bare as ever and his feet were encased in the same much-worn leather sandals in which I saw him last year at Yerovda prison.

READY TO BRAVE ANY CHILLS.

In this authentic native dress Mr. Gandhi proposes to brave the fiercest rigors of the English climate and even, if need be, the still chillier social conventions of Buckingham Palace, for it is certain he will accept the invitation extended by King George to him and the other Indian delegates to attend a reception at the palace during the round-table conference.

"To climatic conditions I am indifferent," he bespectacled little Mahatma explained to me to-day in his curiously meek yet defiant voice. "If the political weather is favourable, I will go anywhere where I am needed."

This was after he had endured an experience never before falling to the lot of any Oriental visitor to Western lands, that of being mobbed by several hundred almost hysterical newspaper correspondents of both sexes and all nationalities and being chased from deck to deck of the liner "Rajputana" under the curious eyes of his phlegmatic Anglo-Indian fellow-passenger by an importunate mob of interviewers until he escaped on the smiling plea of fatigue with the apologetic words, "Gandhi is going to his cabin."

But if the meek little Mahatma eluded the embarrassing questions of reporters with all the strategy of an accomplished Western politician, Mr. Gandhi's baffling mixture of humility and political sense led him to make a theatrical appearance in European waters which will never be forgot by those who witnessed it.

As the liner "Rajputana" glided stern-foremost into her mooring in the cloudy dawn this morning several hundred officers, newspaper men and cameramen who had been waiting for hours on the quayside suddenly glimpsed Mr. Gandhi standing in his white garb at the deck rail above the silent screw of the steamer and—symbolically or not—immediately under the British flag.

His head was bare, his eyes mystically fixed on the land and his hands clasped in an attitude of prayer. He stood motionless in the middle of a group of friends, flanked by the purple-robbed Indian poetess, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and by his bronze-featured, slim English disciple, Miss Madeleine Slade, daughter of a British Admiral and now Sister Mira of Mr. Gandhi's ashram at Ahmedabad.

ADVICE TO FRENCH STUDENTS.

As the ship silently approached land it seemed to some sentimental Indian watchers as if Mr. Gandhi who stood at the extreme afterrail of the vessel, were being slowly moved westward by an irrestible force. In the half-light of the dawn it was as if a new white-robed prophet were coming out of the East.

In some such apostolic light Mr Gandhi himself must have seen his mission in Europe, for in his speech to French students at a reception organized in his honour to-day, he urged them, speaking from the eminence of a chair placed on a table in the billiard room of their club, to combat war and militarism by adopting the same methods of non-violent, passive resistance which he had successfully employed against the British Government in India.

But when the meek-voiced prophet received me in his berth in the second-class cabin in which he travelled from Bombay, his nearest neighbours being a couple of young Americans travelling around the world, Mr. Gandhi had once more dropped the mantle of the prophet to assume the heavier and more wearily borne garment of the politician. It was as a weary and disillusioned but still, in his own words, "irrepressibly optimistic" politician that he outlined his attitude at the forthcoming London conference for "The New York Times" and for his many friends of the American public.

SEES "NO HOPE FOR INDIA."

I found Mr. Gandhi sitting cross-legged on his narrow berth in his cabin, his fingers already mechanically busy with a takli, a small brass bobbin on which he practices yarn spinning for several hours daily as an example to his followers. He had already recovered from his temporary panic at the tumultuous character of his reception. He told me earnestly and sadly, "I am afraid there is no hope for India at the round-table conference as far as external appearances are concerned. But, as an irrepressible optimist, I hope against hope something will turn up which will alter the aspect of the horizon. But since such a hope is only based on faith, not on reason, it may prove illusory.

"I have come to London with neither a programme nor proposals. I have simply accepted the invitation of the British Government, and I am ready to place myself at their disposal, to answer questions and to give them all the information within my power. I have come expecting to remain in London only two weeks, but I am ready, if necessary, to remain two months.

"The only engagement I have made is in the nature of a pilgrimage. I have promised to visit my friend, Romain Rolland, the celebrated French writer, who is lying sick at his home near Territet, Switzerland, and whose sister, Madeleine Rolland was among the old friends who greeted me on my arrival at Marseilles."

Asked if he believed the recent change in the government of Great Britain would change the British policy toward India, Mr. Gandhi said unhesitatingly, "No. Besides, the new government has already given me assurances it will carry out the policy of its predecessor, as far as the India conference is concerned."

With regard to the critical Hindu-Muslim differences, however, he showed unmitigated gloom. As frank as ever, even where his dearest interests are involved, the uncompromising Mahatma admitted:

"I fear the Hindu-Moslem question has now become almost insoluble for reasons on which I don't wish to enlarge. But I am still not without hope that a solution may be found. It is open to the Muslims to block the way to a settlement of the future of India as it is equally open to the British Government to make their opposition an excuse for not granting India self-government. But if the British Government is in earnest in its desire to make a friendly settlement with India it should not take shelter behind the Muslims."

I asked Mr. Gandhi if he was fully satisfied the Muslims and other racial or religious minorities would receive justice under a Swaraj (home rule) government, mainly Hindu, as it would be if appointed on a population basis.

He replied that the claims of the minorities must receive the fullest satisfaction in any future settlement. He himself, he recalled, had frequently urged his fellow Hindus to accept all the Muslim claims, partly on sentimental grounds and partly because he was convinced some of them were unrealizable in practice. But he said emphatically that Muslim opinion must be conciliated and satisfied before Swaraj was possible. He confessed, however, that he did not know in the present state of confusion and unrest how this was to be effected.

I then challenged Mr. Gandhi to explain apparently inconsistencies in his attitude regarding the 60,000,000 outcaste Hindu "untouchables," certain of his statements concerning this grave problem having provoked much criticism from his friends, both in India and in America.

DENIES STAND HAS CHANGED.

Mr. Gandhi said to me with the greatest earnestness, "Believe me, my attitude on this question of 'untouchability' has never wavered in the slightest degree. My position regarding the 'untouchables' is unanswerable. Before my critics were born I defended the rights of the 'untouchables.' The misunderstanding which arose regarding my attitude was apparently was due to the fact that I rebuked the leaders of an 'untouchable' reputation which interviewed me early last year. But I am always rebuking someone, and usually my dearest friends.

"What I told this deputation was that I refused to declare publicly that the 'untouchable' classes must be made a 'reserved' subject in any home-rule settlement. I refused because I did not believe it possible. Nor do I to-day.

"But I believe sincerely that no Swaraj Government could exist for twenty-four hours which continued to uphold the principle of 'untouchability.' No 'untouchable' need fear that his interests under Swaraj will be neglected, as they are neglected now. At the present moment het 'untouchables' cannot be protected by the British Government, since the British cannot afford to offend the various interests interested in maintaining 'untouchability.' But a real Indian Government would not be forced to surrender these interests, for it would have a much greater interest to serve, that of national unity.

SEES ISSUE AS VITAL.

"I reaffirm my statement that India's national existence will stand or fall on the question of the 'untouchables.'

An amusing rivalry developed here before Mr. Gandhi's departure between his English friends, who were anxious that he travel to London by the fastest means in order to attend a Quakers' reception organized for him in London to-morrow afternoon, and local Indian students who hoped he would continue his self-imposed policy of asceticism and repeatedly wirelessed him on his boat, urging him to boycott the special train de luxe in favour of a humble French third class carriage. Contrary to his usual practice, however, Mr. Gandhi for once declared in favour of luxury and left Marseilles this afternoon for London in a blue-painted wagon lits, usually reserved for first class passengers.

A large force of sturdy, loquacious Marseilles policemen, reinforced by two Scotland Yard plain-clothes detectives, guarded the station from local Indian Communists, who—such are the intricacies of Indian politics regard Mr. Gandhi with even more horror than does his chief English critic, the diehard Winston Churchill.

BHARAT
PERMANENT BRILLIANT
INK EASY FLOWING INK
WANTED AGENTS everywhere
AMIN & CO.,
Shamshet Street, Bombay 2.

LATEST APPRECIATION

I very much thank you for your kind and liberal obligation.

THE SHREE LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
31, Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE

COSGRAVE'S WARNING TO NATION

IF YOUTHS DO NOT BOW TO DICTATORSHIP..!

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Executive Council of the Irish Free State has made an order bringing the public Safety Act into force.

Simultaneously President Cosgrave has issued a grave warning drawing attention to the drastic penalties for unlawful activities, and solemnly warning the parents of any youths associated with secret organisations working to overthrow the State, to urge their sons and daughters to dissociate themselves from such organisations, and hat otherwise they would be severely dealt with.—Reuter.

AMERICA SHOULD "DILUTE" HER SYMPATHY.

Because Mahatma Says He Is "Not Wanted" There

BRITISH JOURNAL'S ADVICE.

Under the caption 'Gandhi's rudeness.' the "Evening Post" writes in Mail week:—

To us it seems rather unnecessary that Mahatma Gandhi should be rude to the American people. In an interview with the New York *Times* correspondent at Marseilles he said that he had no intention of visiting this country because he believes himself "not wanted" here. He added that he would not come till Americans would receive him as the spokesman for India's cause and not as a social curiosity. So bustling a statement may be due more to his unfamiliarity with Western newspaper ways than to any inherent bad manners. But it is nevertheless true that in the country in which he declares himself "not wanted," there is enough popular support of himself and his cause to cause uneasiness to the British Government. As for being a "social curiosity", the unfortunate fact is that he is one. He has a perfect right to dress in sheets, travel with his own special goat and have an erratic English woman valet him, but he cannot do it without exciting remark amongst peoples who do not do such things. The Mahatma's remarks should make Americans dilute their sympathy for a free India with a dash of comprehension of Britain's difficulty in dealing with a fanatic.

"STATE OF WAR IN BENGAL"

(Continued from page 1)

with reference to Chittagong and Hijli incident. I have had long talks with the President this morning and also this evening who has very kindly come over to Bombay to discuss the Bengal situation with me. Every province has its own problems and I feel that as I have been confined to Bengal which also made it almost impossible for me to attend to the affairs in the other provinces, Sardarji similarly has been confined to Bardoli and Gujarat. Having regard to the fact that the Bardoli Enquiry came suddenly upon him no one could possibly expect him to leave it and rush off to Bengal which he would certainly have done but for the Bardoli Enquiry.

While the desire to call leaders from outside to a particular province is praiseworthy, it should not be allowed to go beyond reasonable limits and expose ourselves to a charge of inferiority complex; as if we cannot manage our own affairs in Bengal. Bengal always gave good fight in the past, is giving good fight in the present and will always give good fight in the future, worthy of her, whether the rest of India renders any help or not.

SARDAR AND HIJLI OUTRAGE.

"On receipt of the news of the Hijli incident, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel immediately wrote to Mr. Emerson of the Government of India and also to the Viceroy himself about the advisability of appointing an impartial committee of enquiry into the Hijli incident. While he was in actual communication with the Government, it appears, it was difficult for him at the same time to carry on outside agitation. After the enquiry committee had been appointed and detenus had agreed to lead evidence before it, it became his duty to await the result of the Enquiry. I have in my talks with him this morning and this evening impressed upon him the necessity of taking certain steps with reference to Chittagong and Hijli and he has agreed to do so. These steps will be taken by him not only as President but also by the Working Committee which would meet at Delhi on the 27th. I am asking Sjt. Nirmalchandra Chander and others to attend the meeting of the Working Committee at Delhi and I am leaving draft resolutions with the President of the Working Committee. It was unfortunate that although the President was receiving communications from me, neither the President nor any other officials of the Executive Council of the Bengal P. C. C. sent any official communications to him about either Chittagong or Hijli. I can understand about not sending any communications about Hijli because on the night of the receipt of the news of Hijli the President resigned but I cannot understand the President of Provincial Congress Committee not communicating officially to the Sardar about Chittagong."

"BORROWING MONEY TO PAY UP REVENUE"

More Light On Proverbial Poverty Of Bardoli Peasants

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, October 17.

Evidence of the second village, Moti Parod was finished on the 16th. Babu Rajendraprasad of Bihar, who has come to spend some days with Sardar Vallabhbhai was also present in the Court.

The police as well as revenue officers were conspicuous by their absence for the first time since the Inquiry started. Some of them had run down to Timberva, which is to be examined next, in a special railway lorry.

Mr. Ranchhod Madhav in reply to Mr. Bhulabhai said: "The police party came to my village at about 9-10 a.m. Besides 4 or 5 mounted police, there were 15 policemen and vethias, Jahangir Patel also accompanied them. Jehangir ordered me to pay the money. He is not the police Patel of my village but of Varad. Police threatened me to pay the revenue. Through fear I brought Rs. 100 from Bai Manchhi on 6 per cent. interest."

OLD FARMER CALLED "MONKEY".

Ganesh Mitha, aged 70, said: "I was sitting in my house, when the police party came. Janangir Patel, Ismail Desai and others were among the party. They all entered my house and said: "Stand up, you monkey! you are sitting?" They told me to pay money, I said that was my son's concern. Then my son came from the field —Then Rs. 170 were borrowed from Bhaga Hira. I brought Rs. 35 from Lalla Ramji and Rs. 20 from Nagar Ratanji. I thus paid nearly Rs. 223. "I have returned this money by selling my land." I borrowed it with a promise to return within 10—12 days, "so I sold my land within the period" and paid it back. I sold my land to Natha Jivan. I have sold it for Rs. 275 and have handed over its possession also to the buyer."

In his examination-in-chief Mr. Natha Jivan said: "I know Kanji Ganesh (son of Ganesh Mitha). I have purchased lands from him in Ashad month". The sale deed has been registered. I have taken possession of the land and paid Rs. 300.

I have got lands in Farod and have a Khata of Rs. 62-6-3. I have paid all the revenue after I returned from Hijarat." Altogether 14 witnesses were examined from this village of Moti Farod.

BEFORE "POLICE RAID".

After the Congress Advocate Cross-examined, Govind Dahya, and Lallu Ratanji, the Government Pleader started cross-examination of Bai Premi. She said: 'I have a debt of Rs. 2000. My creditor is Dwarka Bhika of Baghumra, a village of Baroda Territory. The debt is incurred since 3 years for the marriage of my son. I am not still able to repay the debt.

I had no money in my house when the police raid came. I paid Rs. 50 from the sale of cotton. I paid Rs. 25, five days before the raid came."

Mr. Thakorram next cross-examined Bai Lakhi. She said: "I am staying with my brother Lallu Kanji. We bought a bullock worth Rs. 75, out of Rs. 275, which we got from cotton, we paid Rs. 100 as revenues. 75 for a bullock and Rs. 100 were left with us. What I paid 5 days before the raid, was borrowed on interest from Manchhi. I have paid revenues in 3 instalments of Rs. 100, 50, 46.

Out of the savings of cotton sale, I had made purchases of house-hold articles so when the police raid came I had hardly Rs. 2 to 5 cash with me.

We had neither incurred debt nor borrowed from anyone before this.

Q.—Then, you made your brother incur this debt for the first time?

A:—Oh, Is it I or you? You came demanding money at an out of season period and forced us to incur debt.

"EVERYTHING ON CREDIT."

The next witness to be cross-examined by Government Pleader was Ranchhod Madhav.

Q:—You did not pay the revenue for the current year through the Congress order. Why did you not pay when you got money from cotton sales? was it through Congress instigation?

A:—No; I could save absolutely nothing. After buying all the neccssities in the month of Jeth, I had hardly Rs. 2 to 5 left.

Q:—Then how do you pull on?

A.—It goes on. We get everything on credit.

Mr. Gordon:—You paid Rs. 200 of Ganvat and why did you not pay Rs. 100 Government dues?

A:—Because I could not save it.

Q:—Would you have paid, if you had saved it?

A:—Certainly, I would have.

KHOJ ADMITTED IN INQUIRY.

The case of the Khoj has a special significance. The Inquiry Officer re-opened the chapter of Khoj before the Court rose for the day on the 13th. The Congress Advocate supplies short notes of complaints and the list of witnesses of each village but his attention was drawn by Mr. Gordon, about the non-suppliance of such matters regarding Khoj. Mr. Ehulabhai explaining informed the officer that he understood that the details of Khoj were to be supplied only short time before the case of that village was taken up. He expressed his regret if there was any misunderstanding on his part. Some of the complaining farmers were said to have retraced their complaint by applying to the Inquiry Officer, so the Congress Advocate wanted to personally make inquiries and ascertain who stand on complaint list and who have withdrawn from it. Mr. Gordon gave 48 hours for such an inquiry.

As ordered by Mr. Gordon the Government will produce the list of their witnesses and details of their evidence on Monday.

PHYSICAL CULTURE—A NATION-BUILDING ACTIVITY

Need For Co-Ordinated Efforts

SPORTS CARNIVAL DURING DIVALI

Bombay is to witness a big sports and athletic carnival during the Diwali festival next year at which athletes from all over India will be invited to compete. The event is to be organised by a representative Committee elected at a Conference of Physical Culture institutions held under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association at the Jain Mahavir Vidyalaya, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay on Sunday.

The Conference was presided over by Mr. K. M. Munshi and over 500 representatives of Physical Culture institutions from Bombay, Gujerat and Maharastra took part in it. Mr. Bakre, the Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the quests among whom were Mr. D. C. Muzumdar of Baroda, Mr. C. B. Purane of Broach and Mr. Bhide Master of Satara.

MR. MUNSHI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Munshi in his presidential address said that the object of the Conference was to give birth to a movement based on the co-operation of a large number of workers in the field of physical culture. When he toured the Presidency as the Chairman of the Physical Training Committee appointed by the Bombay Government in 1927|29 it struck him that if all the efforts could be co-ordinated it would result in greater facilities for standardisation of physical training, the training of instructors and the spread of mass activity in physical training. It would also stimulate a scientific study of different activities.

The building up of the nation's physique was a constructive activity of the highest importance and hence if they could but make an humble beginning in co-ordinating the different activities for improving the physique of their people they would be taking a step in the right direction. He instanced the movement inaugurated by Father Jonn for the uplifting of the German people after their disastrous defeat by Napoleon. He formed over the whole of Germany societies for the training of youth. Curiously enough India without the aid of a single dominant personality, institutes had sprung up all over the country. All that the present generation had to do was to bring them in a line.

A NATION-BUILDING ACTIVITY.

In order that physical training may become a nation-building activity, an attempt must be made to give it a place in the great national festivals. In Maharastra they found many national festivals in which exhibition of physical skill formed an integral part and other parts of the country required to take up the idea. A movement therefore on a large scale could only succeed if they could give to exhibition of strength the same place in the national life which they generally gave to successful art, eloquence or leadership. In order to achieve this object centres of physical training all over the country must be brought together in a close bond.

In conclusion Mr. Munshi suggested the formation of a Central organisation which should hold All-India competitive exhibitions of strength and skill once a year.

The Conference resolved to establish a Central organisation chiefly for the purposes of popularising physical culture; bringing into closer contact institutions; affiliating institutes; standardisation of elementary physical training and holding tournaments and exhibitions. The office-bearers of the Central Committee were Mr. K. M. Munshi, President with five Secretaries, Messrs. B. N. Meisheri, Bakre, Gadekar, Pendse and Parikh. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal was to be the treasurer. The Committee to consist of 16 members including Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar of Poona, Mr. Purane, Prof. Manekrao of Baroda and Dr. Patwardhan of Amraoti.

The Conference also decided to hold a big sports even in Bombay during Diwali festival next year.

A SNAKE-BITE TRAGEDY.

Sathe Sastri Dead

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 17.

Mr. Sathe Shastri of Karkamb, District Sholapur, breathed his last in a snake-bite tragedy that occurred at Aran during the week-end.

Mr. Sathe Shastri was a good Sanskrit scholar and was well-known for his political activities. He was convicted during the last civil disobedience movement.

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

Direct From The Cooking Kettle To the Consumer
DELICIOUS FRUIT DROP PACKETS
UNTOUCHED BY HAND. SOLD EVERYWHERE
Made By:—Parle Products Manufacturing Co.,
21. Chukla Street, Jakaria Masjid, BOMBAY, NO. 3.

THE BRITISH POLITICAL CRISIS.

A Summary Of Events.

(By Reuter's Chief Parliamentary Correspondent.)

LONDON, October 1.

On the afternoon of August 24th, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald tendered to the King his resignation as Labour Prime Minister and was entrusted with the formation of a National Government for the purpose of meeting the financial emergency.

Cabinet-making proceeded apace, and on the following day the formation of a new ministry was announced. The Cabinet consisted of ten instead of the usual twenty Ministers—four members of the old Government, four Conservatives and two Liberals. Mr. Baldwin's acceptance of the more or less titular post of Lord President of the Council was taken by many to mark the extent of the Conservative sacrifice involved in joining a National Government at the moment when they considered that Labour, by its policy, had been delivered into their hands.

It was officially announced that the new Government was not a coalition but a Government of co-operation for the one purpose of dealing with the financial crisis, and that when that purpose was achieved all political Parties would resume their respective positions. The purpose of the new Government was summed up in the statement that—

"as the economy and well-being not only of the British nation but of a large part of the world has been built up and rests upon a well founded confidence in sterling, the new Government will take whatever steps may be deemed by them to be necessary to justify the maintenance of that confidence unimpaired."

Parliament, it was added, would meet on September 8 when the Government would submit its plans for securing large economies and additional revenue to balance the Budget.

THE NEW OPPOSITION.

The anti-MacDonald section of the Labour Cabinet and the T. U. C. leaders lost no time in declaring their determination to fight the new Government tooth and nail. Half of his former Cabinet colleagues and practically all the junior Ministers in the Labour Government had come out against the Premier, and it became evident that the new Government would have to face the strongest hostility on the part of organised Labour. An early meeting of the Labour Party chose Mr. Arthur Henderson as its new Leader, and decided to constitute itself the official Opposition in the House, of the Government. A manifesto was issued denouncing the Government as having for its object an attack on working-class interests.

Meetings of the Conservative and Liberal Parties unanimously supported their leaders in their action in joining the National Government. At the Conservative meeting, Mr. Baldwin emphasised that the Government was only a temporary Ministry to deal with a national crisis, and that as soon as the financial crisis had been overcome the Conservative Party would resume its individuality and would go forward with its political programme, including the tariff.

The new Cabinet got quickly to work. Committees were appointed to investigate economy measures, and in three days their recommendations were in the hands of the Cabinet.

IN THE SADDLE.

Parliament met on September 8th, and there followed in quick succession the supplementary Budget and the Economy Bill embodying the "cuts" which have occasioned so much controversy. The National Government got rapidly and firmly into the saddle, for it has to be said that Mr. Arthur Henderson when elected leader of the Opposition by the Labour Parliamentary Party did very little leading, and after a first ineffective speech dropped into the back-ground. One result was to give his troublesome Left Wing a chance to take up the running and to make a demonstration as a live opposition. His leadership was attacked at a party meeting, the discussion being adjourned for a week. There was some chance that Mr. Henderson would resign if the criticisms were pressed home—but then supervened the Gold Crisis, with the result that all issues were thrown suddenly into the melting-pot.

... ALLEGED POLICE COERCION ...

BARDOLI, Oct. 16.
(By Mail).

Some of the circumstances which led to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel wiring to Mahatma Gandhi at Simla about alleged police coercion in Bardoli Taluka for collecting land revenue arrears were narrated today by a witness named Chhotu Rama of Timberva village before Mr. Gordon, at the Bardoli land revenue dispute enquiry.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, before examining this witness, stated that though this witness had not paid any money towards his revenue dues when the revenue officers visited the village of Timberva, he still appeared before the Court because he was one of the Khatedars who had come down to Bardoli Ashram and informed Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel about the happenings in their respective villages, and it was on their information that Mr. Patel was prompted to wire to Mahatma Gandhi at Simla.

"BORROW AND PAY UP."

Chhotu Rama, replying to the questions of Mr. Desai, said that the Avalkarkun had come to his village with the Sub-Inspector and a few police men. He was asked by the Sub-Inspector of Police to pay us his dues, but when he pleaded inability to pay anything, the Sub-Inspector touched the witness with a stick and asked him to pay off his dues by borrowing, as others in his village were doing. The witness refused to do so whereupon the Sub-Inspector ordered his men to attach his kit from his house. Witness said that when his kit was being removed from his house, his wife and children began to weep, whereupon "the Sahib" ordered him to pay at least Rs. 50. Witness replied to the Sahib that it was not possible for him to pay that much even. The Sub-Inspector then asked the witness to arrange to pay his dues on the next day and the officials left him alone.

Replying to further questions, witness said that he had not paid assessment for the last three years. He paid only Rs. 30 as part payment for the current year's dues.

Replying as to what he did after the officials had left the village, witness said that he in company with three others left for Bardoli Swaraj Ashram the same afternoon and saw the "Sardar Sahib" and informed him of all that "Zoolum."

FUN IN COURT.

There was considerable laughter in the Court when the next witness, Babar Rama, in the course of his cross-examination by the Government Pleader said that the Avalkarkun had asked him to pay "zero rupees zero annas zero pies in full settlement of his does." Congress Counsel intervened at this stage and wanted to explain to the Court the exact meaning of what the witness wanted to say, i.e., that he was asked by the official to pay up every pie which stood against him in the Government books. The Government Pleader smilingly remarked that this reply of the witness was the result of tutoring. Witness, he said, had been trying to give out what he had been told to say but he had lost track of it and hence gave such a reply.

After a few more witnesses had been examined, the Court adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

YOUR LUCK

Send me a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and I will send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and losses in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in Service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophesies.

N.B.—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

Professor G. SHUNKER,

Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

100,000 AND MORE CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling, Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum writes: "The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City.

Railway Court Of Inquiry.

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

The Railway Court of Enquiry after examining three more witnesses to-day adjourned till Wednesday. The enquiry court will close its sittings in Madras on 23rd October and reopen at Calcutta on 3rd November.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

England Beats Ireland By 6 Goals To 2

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

In the Football International, Dunne headed against post but Irish attacks were short-lived. From Crooks pass Waring rushed in and scored fourth goal. Houghton emphasised Englands superior constructive game and scored fifth with brilliant low drive.

England had complete control of the game. Houghton was responsible for England's last goal, Ireland exhibited flash of fighting spirit, Kelly scoring for them in the last minute.

England thus won by 6 goals to 2.

The match was played at Belfast in fine weather.

Attendance numbered 35,000.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Although fog hung over Everton ground it was Everton's football and not fog that obliterated Wednesday, who had to pay for their sacrifice to the country's need at Belfast, where Wednesday's players Strange and Blenkinsop played large part in English victory, but strangely enough, the only other two clubs who contributed two players to England's team, namely Huddersfield and Villa won brilliant away victories. Everton threw down gauntlet to West Bromwich for early bid for League title.

Everton's goalkeeper had not to handle a single shot in the first twenty minutes. Stein opened account for home team and Dean increased lead before interval. On resumption, Everton made toffee of Wednesday, each man playing brilliant part in the irresistible teamwork. White, Dean (twice) and Critchley scored all within quarter of an hour. Dean simply walked through and scored two more goals. Johnson was responsible for ninth, while Hooper and Ball netted for Wednesday.

"GLORIOUS FAILURES".

Albion who show signs of decline after high promise, met with early reverse. Hodgson headed in the second minute for Liverpool, and Albion retaliated, rattling cross bar thrice. Liverpool thus were very lucky. Glidden, however, evualised after interval when terrific battle ensued. Liverpool's magnificent defence held out until a dramatic last minute goal by Gunson gave them victory.

Attendance here numbered 30,000 Villas first half was a story of glorious failures. Both sides struck uprights and headers sailed over, but after interval, Walker headed in and in the last eight minutes Beresford and Astley netted.

A "THRILLING RACE".

Arsenals swinging passes beat Boltons finicking forwards, but their shooting lacked drive. Jones lobbed and Hulme won a thrilling race and banged in, amidst cheers from a crowd of 45,000. Blackmore equalised for visitors. Bradford who was dropped out of International side, scored the winning goal for Birmingham. Ruffell with solo run nine minutes from time shot through goalkeeper's legs to give West Ham victory.

Penalty of fame was illustrated by Pearce, Swansea centre-forward and easily leading goal-scorer, who was surrounded by his opponents throughout the game, but Sykes scored the only goal of the match.

Spurs are fast nearing crisis. They twice missed open goals. Keetley, Fenner and Taylor scored for Notts while Harper was responsible for Spurs single.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE SCORERS.

The following scored in respective matches in Scottish League First Division:—

Aberdeen—Yorston and Maclean (twice each) Love
Dundee United—Bray, Gardiner
Ayr—Armory, McGillivray, Merrie (thrice)
Airdrieonians Armstrong.
Dundee—Craigie (twice)
Falkirk—Gallacher, Stevenson
Morton—Black (twice)
Leith—Nicol
Hamilton—Moffat (twice) D Wilson, McLuckie
Motherwell—MacFadyen (from penalty) Ferrier
Queens Park—McAlpine
St. Mirren—Rankine
Patrick—Ballantyne
Third Lanark—McKenzie (twice) Jack, Duncan, Lynas.
Cowdenbeath—Venters, Paterson (twice)—Reuter.

Rugby Matches.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

In the Rugby match damned with faint praise which was only little less than they deserved for their displays in Wales, South Africans gathered their inspiration from Twickenhams' historic environment and played in style worthy of their famous predecessors in overrunning London team which included seven internationals by 30 points to 3. Brand, wing three quarter, kicked 6 goals, 2 of them magnificently from sidelines. English critics completely revised their views of the team which possesses a fleet of surehanded threequarters dominating pack with perfect links in Benny Osler (Captain) and De Villiers, as well as full-back rivalled only by Bassett (Wales).

London naturally suffered, being scratch side, but South Africans showed enough to convince England that she is in danger of another defeat at Twickenham on 2nd January 1932.

RESULTS.

The following are results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:

Bately 6 Featherstone Rovers 2
Bradford N 3 Barrow 6
Bramley 14 Hull Kingston Rovers 5
Castleford 21 Keighley 3
Huddersfield 11 Wigan 8
Hull 3 Dewsbury 6
Hunslet 41 Widnes 7.
Leigh 7 Halifax 6
Rochdale Hornets 20 St. Helens Recreation 4
St. Helens 31 Oldham 17
Swinton 15 Broughton Rangers 0
Wakefield Trinity 8 Leeds 16
Wigan 11 22 Warrington 7
York 22 Salford 2

In the county championship Lancashire beat Yorkshire by 11 points to 8 at Warrington.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY MATCHES

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The following are results of Rugby Matches played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

London 3; Bristol 11; Cambridge University 26; Cardiff 17; Leicester 8; London Scottish 11; Northampton 5; Oxford University 13; United Services Portsmouth nil; Rosslyn Park 8; Panarth 6; Swansea 3; Glasgow Academicals 39; Stewartonians 9; South Africans 30; (at Twickenham) Bath 13; Harlequins 16; Glouster nil; Newport 8; Blackheath 20; Pontypool 9; O. M. T. nil; Devonport Services 8; Richmond 29; Cross Keys 7; Neath 14; Edinburgh Institute 8; Glasgow High School 13. Reuter.

CRICKET IN MADRAS

Vizianagram XI Defeated By Madras United

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

Before a large holiday crowd the Maharajakumar of Vizianagram's eleven entered on their second venture this morning and after a disastrous start losing 5 wickets for a paltry 22 runs managed to rattle up 134 runs. The steady partnership of Pallia and Kannikkam contributed 56 and 54 respectively.

The Madras United hit up 54 runs for the loss of 2 wickets, thus winning the match by eight wickets. The feature of the play was the brilliant bowling of M. J. Gopalan.

Following are the scores:—

VIZIANAGRAM'S XI.
SECOND INNINGS.

Asad Wahab, c. Bhandari b. Hallcopp	0
C. R. Naidu, b. Gopalan	4
Palia c. Bhandari, b. Gopalan	56
C. S. Naidu, b. Gopalan	3
Maharajkumar, b. Gopalan	0
Nailer, b. Hallcopp	0
Kanikkam (run out)	54
Yoganathan, b. Vasu	7
Shahabuddin, b. Gopalan	7
Gunboat Murthi, l.b.w., Hallcopp	0
Killick (not out)	1
Extras	2
Total	13

MADRAS UNITED CLUB.
SECOND INNINGS.

A. V. Krishnaswami (not out)	2
S. C. Sivasakaran, c. C. R. Naidu, b. Killick	1
C. D. Parthasaradhy, c. Nailer b. Killick	4
Jaganath Rao, (not cut)	1
Total (for 2 wkts.)	5

—A. P.

HILLMAN WIZARD AND HUMBER SNIPE

"Car Of The Moderns"

It is hardly an exaggeration to state that a new model of some car or another is brought out almost every week. The variety of cars represented in Bombay is not enormous in any sense, and therefore, a new car or a new firm of representatives is all the more desirable. The Humber and Hillman cars are not in any sense new to Bombay; Messrs. Allied Motors Ltd. who occuby the old Rolls-Royce premises, have made a good start, with an extensive show-room and workshop, by representing these well-known makes of cars. The defect of the average English car is the lack of grace in the body lines, and the fact that very little attempt is made to adapt them to Indian conditions. In this respect all the three, the Rolls, the Humber and the Hillman stand far above the average English car.

The Hillman claims to be the "Car of the Moderns," a claim that has some justification. It is one of the first British high-powered car at a cheap price, it is comfier and more comfortable than orthodox cars, it has vivid acceleration, power and silence with a number of other modern facilities, and new useful devices. Its thermostat insures correct engine temperature under all working conditions, and as a special feature it has a four speed gearbox incorporating the famous Hillman "Traffic Top" Silent Third Gear which was formerly incorporated in more expensive models only; it is admirable for traffic work, fast climbing on hills, or extra rapid acceleration when overtaking other fast cars. A 20-H.P. six-cylinder machine, it does about 20 m.p.g. and can do over a mile a minute. To the purchaser, who looks for points in it as a luxurious comfortable car, the upholstery will surely prove very taking. The sunshine roof can be fitted on to any saloon model, and these roofs have already proved to be great favourites under Indian conditions. Two details which catch the attention are the rear-blind operated from the driver's seat and the draught proof ventilation by hinged rear quarter light panes, a feature hitherto confined to a few cars in the expensive quality class. For very comfortable seating arrangement in a small car the Sports Saloon is remarkable with its adjustable front seats and deep wells for the feet of those seated in the back seats.

The Humber is a more expensive car, very much on the same lines as the Hillman, a sort of superior and luxurious Hillman. Besides all the features of the Hillman, it has special fittings, like side arm-rests and centre folding arm-rests to rear seats, with foot-rests and other little conveniences for the fastidious. All models are fitted with triplex glass and with six wire wheels, and Duo-Servo four-wheel brakes with self-energising shoes, giving smooth and powerful braking with light pedal pressure.

It is interesting to notice these progressive attempts made by British car manufacturers to enter into fair competition with foreign manufacturers and to try and establish a place in the Indian market by offering real value for money, without having recourse to more patriotic "Buy British" sob-stuff for their support in competition.

CLASH BETWEEN POLICE AND DACOITS.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 17.

A local paper reports a clash between police and dacoits in Jambusar Taluka (Broach District) as a result of which one police constable was killed and another seriously wounded. The dacoits, it is stated, were living in caves dug underground between two villages and the mouths of the caves were covered with grass.—A. P.

Ranchi, October 17.—Miss Shirley Stephenson, daughter of His Excellency Sir Hugh Stephenson and Lady Stephenson was married to-day to Captain A. D. Macnamara of 2nd Lancers Gardiners Horse, Private Secretary to the Governor. The honeymoon will be spent at Neterhat.—A. P.

ATTACK ON MAIL TRAIN

Youths Decamp With Bags

DACCA, Oct. 17.

Yet another daring mail robbery is reported to have been committed last night at Jinardi Railway station on Angi-Bnairab line of a gang of young men armed with revolvers who decamped with four mail bags.—A. P.

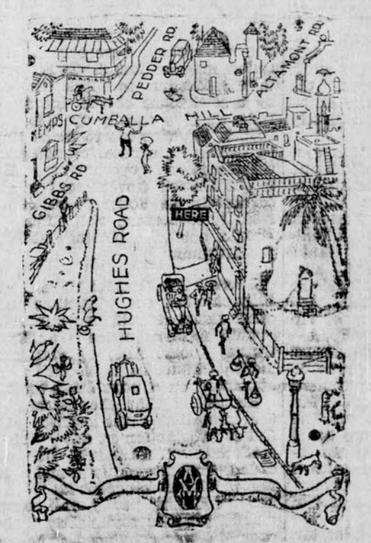
HAVE YOU SEEN THE

HUMBER SNIPE

HILLMAN WIZARD

ROLLS-ROYCE PHANTOM

ROLLS-ROYCE 20-25 H.P.



When you have been to Hughes Road and seen the *Humber Snipe* and *Hillman Wizard* at close quarters, when you have experienced their performances on the road, you will realise the reasons for their meteoric rise to world fame. They are fully worthy to take their place in such exalted company as the regal *Rolls-Royce*. Inspect them in comfort at this splendid Motor Show.

ALLIED MOTORS, LTD

Hughes Road, BOMBAY.
Kashmir Gate, DELHI.

Distributors for:
ROLLS ROYCE, HUMBER, HILLMAN & COMMER CARS.

A.M.—4.

Fragrant

MYSORE BATH TABLET

is a luxury-soap at a moderate price.

Rs. 2-6 for a box of 6 tabs

Made by the Makers of Mysore Sandal Soap

AGENTS:—
Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co.,
81, Princess Street,
BOMBAY-2

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
WEIRD! WILD!

BREATH-TAKING

BUDDHA AND BUDDISM

THE LIFE AND TEACHINGS OF BUDDHA—By R. Dharmapala. 3rd Edition. As. 12. To Subscribers of "I. R." As. 8.

NAVAYANA BUDDHISM AND MODERN THOUGHT—By J. E. Elam. Rs. 2/10.

HEAVEN AND HELL IN BUDDHIST PERSPECTIVE—By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Ronaldshay. Rs. 4.

THE BUDDHIST CONCEPTION OF SPIRITS—By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by Dr. S. Krishnaswami Anyangar, Rs. 3.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF BUDDHAGOSHA—By Dr. Bimala Charan Law. With a foreword by Mrs. C. A. F. Rhys Davids, M.A., B.L., Rs. 9.

WOMEN IN BUDDHIST LITERATURE—By Bimala Charan Law, Ph.D., M.A., B.L., Rs. 2.

ASOKA—By J. M. Macphail. Re. 1-4.

GOTAMA—By K. J. Saunders, M.A Re. 1-4.

SAMKHYA SYSTEM—By Dr. A. B. Keith. Re. 1-4.

THE HEART OF BUDDHISM—By K. J. Saunders, M.A. Re. 1-4.

THE BUDDHA AND HIS DOCTRINE—By C. T. Strauss. The book gives a popular account of the Buddha's life and doctrine in its original purity drawn from the oldest accessible documents. Rs. 2--10.

THE MESSAGE OF THE BUDDHA —By Prof. T. L. Vaswani. Rs. 8.

LORD BUDDHA AND HIS DOCTRINE—By Dr. K. Bose. Rs. 2-4.

LIGHT OF ASIA—By Sir Edwin Arnold. Sup. Edn. Rs. 3-6.
Do. Cheap popular Edition. Re. 1-8.

THE WISDOM OF THE ARYAS—By Allen Bennet. (Ananda M.) Re. 1-14.

THE MESSAGE OF BUDDHISM—By Subhadra Bhikku. Re. 1/14.

BUDDHIST BIRTH STORIES (Jataka Tales).—By T. W. Rhys David. Rs. 5/10.

BUDDHA AND HIS RELIGION—By J. B. Saint-Hailer. Rs. 3/6.

LIFE OF BUDDHA—By Edward J. Thomas Rs. 9/8.

A MANUAL OF BUDDHISM—By Dudley Wright. Re. 1/14.

GOTAMA THE MAN—By Mrs. C. A. F. Rhys David, D.Litt., M.A. Rs. 3.

JATAKA TALES OUT OF OLD INDIA—Retold by Marguerite Aspinwall. Rs. 5/10.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-anna (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review": Indian Rs. 5 (Five): Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12 sh.; 3 dollars U.S.A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
G. T. MADRAS.

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND

(Established 1876)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,92,300
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the Widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30-per cent. surrrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
SECRETARY and TREASURER.

SAVE
YOUR
Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
OFFICE—
M. P. Saria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

কিন্নরী স্নো
KINNARI-SNOW
(India's Oldest, World Renowned Beautifier of Skin & Complexion. A dark skin is turned fair. G. B. C. P. WORKS, Hatkhola, B. C., Calcutta; Sri Krishnan Bros., Madras; Kemp & Company, Limited, or M. D. Vora & Co., Bombay; Manidarya & Co., and V. R. Bros., Bunder Road, Karachi.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA
Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum
Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 25

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re: Agency and other particulars. Please apply:
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

PAYING INVESTMENT

The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

EXCESSIVE CHARGES FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY

Revision Of Rates Urged

At Thursday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Dr. A. G. Viegas moved: "That the President be requested to represent to Government the necessity of their exercising early the power of appointing an Advisory Board, under clause XI of the schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, for revising the rates for electrical energy charged to the different classes of consumers, both domestic and industrial, by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd."

RELIEF TO CONSUMERS.

Dr. Viegas said that by passing his resolution they would give considerable relief to the consumers of electrical energy both for domestic and industrial purposes and stimulate industries in the city. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company was very hard on the consumers of electrical energy in the interests of its shareholders. It was lavish in its expenditure on enquipment and had a large reserve fund. It gave increasingly luxurious facilities to 'bus passengers at the expense of the electrical energy consumers and the tramway passengers.

In the year 1929 its net receipts from electrical energy were Rs. 54 lakhs and from tram and 'bus services Rs. 21 lakhs in round figures. Now, the Company bought electrical energy from the Hydros at .68 of an anna per unit and sold it to the public at four annas per unit and at 4 1/2 annas per unit to offices. Its profit from the former source was 65 per cent. and from the latter 100 per cent. It paid a dividend of 14 per cent. Dr. Viegas said that in Calcutta they paid three annas per unit, all round. He submitted that the Company was a public utility concern, and it was up to the Corporation to see that it did not profiteer, as it could very well do, having the monopoly of supplying electrical energy for lighting and motive power.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CORPORATION AND GOVT.

The Municipal Corporation instead of controlling the Company allowed it to charge such unjustificable rates and was open therefore to the charge of assisting the Company in this indirect taxation of the citizens of Bombay. Government had also laid themselves open to the same charge inasmuch as they had not yet appointed an Advisory Board for controlling the rates for electrical energy. Under clause XI of the schedule to the Indian Electricity Act Government had the power to appoint an Advisory Board, every five years to revise the rates for electrical energy. Government had upto date not appointed such an Advisory Board. Government and the Corporation were not moving in the matter because the public had not taken up the question.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, seconded the proposition.

Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Committee which was appointed by the Corporation last August to report on the question of rates, etc.

Dr. J. V. Vora, seconded the amendment.

On being put to the vote the amendment was carried and also passed as a substantive proposition.

TO SWIM ROUND BOMBAY CITY ?

Hyderabad Student's Ambition

SECUNDERABAD, Oct 14.
(By Mail).

Mr. Syed Akbar Hussaini, a member of the Hyderabad Y. M. C. A., proposes to swim five rounds in the Hussain Sagar Tank, on Friday, the 23rd instant. He proposes to begin at 7 a.m., and hopes to cover the 5 rounds in 10 hours. If this works out according to plan, it will establish a fast swimming record in fresh water for India.

Mr. Hussaini specialises in fast swimming and is shortly proceeding to Bombay for a swim around the island city, a distance of over 30 miles. He is also planning to go to England for swimming the Channel. He is a student of the Intermediate class in the City College.

LOHANA YOUTHS' CONFERENCE

A meeting of the members of Reception Committee of this Conference was held on Sunday under the presidentship of Sheth Dharamsi Bhawanji, when it was "inter alia" resolved that the said Conference be held in Bombay at Madhav Baug on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th days of December 1931.

The following office bearers were elected:—President—Mr. H. K. Kirpalani; President of the Reception Committee—Sheth Nensibhai Tejpal; Secretaries—(1) Messrs. Nandlal Chhaganlal; (2) Jaikrishna N. Verma, and (3) Keshavji Jairam.

The Vice-presidents, treasurers, auditor and members of the Managing Committee were also elected. 11 Sub-Committees were appointed.

MUSLIM DELEGATES NOT REPRESENTATIVES.

Sherwani's Challenge To Shafi

PREMIER CONGRATULATED FOR MAKING THEM PAWNS IN R.T.C. GAME

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

A meeting was held in Purshottamdas Park in connection with Gandhi Jayanti Celebration yesterday when Mr. Sherwani, who presided in the course of his speech referring to R.T.C. said that many people were depressed at what was happening at the Conference. Those who had faith in the Round Table Conference had reason to be depressed, but the Congressmen had never any faith in it. They knew from the very beginning that the majority of the delegates who are chosen for the Conference were such as could never be expected to come to an agreement. The Congress men knew, Mr. Sherwani declared, that some of the delegates had gone to the Conference with a set purpose of wrecking the Conference on a communal issue. He did not wish to say anything about the representative character of the delegates of other communities but he was in a position to say, he said, that the majority of the Muslim delegates did not represent any body in India.

WILL SHAFI ANSWER.

"Sir Muhamed Shafi" Mr. Sherwani said, "does not agree with Mahatma Gandhi and considers the Round Table Conference thoroughly representative. I wish I was near enough to ask Sir Muhamed Shafi the following questions. How many members are on the roll of the Muslim League, the Khilafat Committee and the so-called All-India Muslim Conference and how many of those who are on the roll of these institutions have renewed their membership by paying their annual subscriptions? I can with the fullest responsibility say that the Muslim members of the Congress are at least a thousands times more than the members of all the organisations enumerated by Sir Muhamed Shafi, taken together. The Nationalist Muslim Party alone has got 80 branches functioning throughout India. May I ask how many branches the Muslim League, the Khilafat Committee and the All-Parties, Conference have got? My other question is whether it is a fact or not that both Sir Muhamed Shafi and Mr. Jinnah have several times expressed the view in private discussions that joint electorate is most beneficial for the Muslims and that the Muslims should not sacrifice their majority for the dole of weightage in the minority provinces and their majority will be jeopardised if they insist on weightage. Mr. Jinnah once went so far as to assert that separate electorate is a poison for Muslims, but to-day he is eloquent in administering that poison to his community on the plea that his community wants poison. When did he or those who are with him ascertain the view of the community on the point and how?"

REFERENDUM.

Proceeding Mr. Sherwani said that it was untrue to say that the Nationalist Muslims want to avoid referendum. There was a talk of referendum only once and that was in Bhopal and the speaker hoped that Nawab Ismail Khan would bear testimony to the fact that the Nationalist Muslims at once took up the challenge.

Mr. Sherwani further deplored that the Muslims were led at the Round Table Conference by His Highness the Aga Khan. The speaker admired His Highness for his many qualities, but he asked what did he know of the present Muslim India as his visits to India were very few and far between and were confirmed only to Bombay or to a three days' run to Delhi. Even his religious views, said Mr. Sherwani, were not shared by at least 99.9 per cent. Muslims of India.

BIG BROTHER'S SOMERSAULTS

Mr. Sherwani was very grieved to learn that Maulana Shaukat Ali had brought himself down to a state when he required a certificate of loyalty from the ex-Governor of Bombay. The Maulana, the speaker said, might come to terms with the British people as against the Indian National Congress, but when time came the Indian Muslims would show to the world that they (Muslims) were as loyal to the cause of the country as any other community in India.

COMMUNAL SETTLEMENT.

In regard to a communal settlement Mr. Sherwani said that it would have been much better if Muslims have said 'give whatever you like' and the Hindus have said 'take whatever you like but such an offer was never excepted of the communalists. However, Mr. Sherwani said under the present circumstances, the best solution would be what was resolved by the Nationalist Muslims at Lucknow and later explained by Dr. Ansari in his Faridpur speech. Any other compromise would be a patch-up and would not last long and would entail the worst communal bitterness.

WHOSE REPRESENTATIVE.

Mr. Sherwani further asked Sir Mohd. Shafi, Maulana Shaukat Ali, and Mr. Shafi Dawoodi represented the organisations. Sir Mohd. Shafi named, whom did the other Muslim delegates represent. Then why 7 representatives were taken from the Punjab, where one crore and 35 lakhs of Muslim resides and why 4 were taken from the United Provinces, where only 65 lakhs of Muslims lived, but only 2 were taken from Bengal, where 2 crores and 75 lakhs Muslims lived and why those 2 were preferred to Sir Abdul Rahim and to which organisations, had never asked, did these two belong.

"I congratulate the Prime Minister and the British Statesmen," concluding Mr. Sherwani said, "for their successfully playing in my community as a pawn in the game. The cat is out of the bag and now we see clearly why communalists were chosen. Let us pray to God to lead these representatives to the right path failing that give us strength to win our freedom.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

State Of Parties

LONDON, Oct. 1.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.	
Conservatives	263.
Liberal	58.
Labour	13.
Independent	4.
Total	338.

LABOUR OPPOSITION.	
Labour	268.
New Party	4.
Ind. Lab.	3.
Irish Ind.	2.
Total	277.

The Labour thirteen are:—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Phillip Snowden, Mr. J.H. Thomas, Sir Wm. Jowitt, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. Craigie Aitchison, Mr. G. M. Gillett, Sir E. Bennett, Mr. Lovat Fraser, Mr. D. Hall-Caine, Mr. Holford Knight, K.C., Mr. F. Markham, Mr. S.T. Rosbotham.

The "New Party" four are:—Sir Oswald Mosley, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Mr. W.E.D. Allen, and Dr. Forgan.

The three Independent Lab. are:—Mr. W.J.Brown, Mr. Scrymgeour and Mr. St. Loe Strachey.

(The above, with Lord Sankey and Lord Amulree, have been disowned by the National Executive of the Labour Party).

(NATIONAL GOVERNMENT).

The four Independents are:—Dr. Graham-Little, Miss Eleanor Rathbone, Sir Thos. Robinson and Sir Ernest Newman.

(LABOUR OPPOSITION).

The two Irish Independents are:—Mr. J. Devlin and Mr. C. Healy.—Reuter.

AGGRAWAL MAHASABHA

(From A Correspondent)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 16.

Preparations for the Aggrawal Mahasabha are nearing completion.

The Reception Committee has elected Babu Gokalchand Gupta as President, Mr. Ranglal Jajodia, an ex-M.L.A. as Secretary and Messrs. Padamraj Jain, Prabhudyal Himmatsinghka, Mrs. Bhagwandevi, Shekhseria and Baijnath Deora as Vice-Presidents.

The Social Department carried a vigorous campaign against child marriage, old age marriage, feasting after death, purdah system and other such ceremonies.

The Mahasabha advocates strongly the Hindi language and use of Swadeshi things.

Delegates from all parts of the country are expected to attend.

BOMBAY CITY AMBULANCE VORPS.

The Ambulance Corps was started in June 1930, when the number of the Volunteers was about 27. About a month thereafter a Junior Division of Young Boys was started, their number being about 15. Since then regular parades are being held twice a week when training is being given to the Volunteers in Ambulance work, First-Aid, and Hygeine. Drill is being taught on the lines of the Britain Infantry Training and Stretcher-Drill is also being taught by the trained Officers of the Corps.

Uniforms are being supplied to all the Volunteers, both of the Senior and Junior Divisions, free of charge.

LADIES DIVISION.

In January 1931, a Ladies Division was started, and the ladies are being trained on the same lines as the senior Division. The total strength of the Brigade present is about 100, the Senior Division consisting of 32 men, the Junior Division of 21 men, and the Ladies Division consisting of 34 ladies. The Warrant Officers are 5 in number and the Non-Commissioned Officers are 10 in number.

Film
Whiten Teeth by Removing Dingy Film

Film, too, is the source of serious tooth and gum disorders. Dentists urge special film-removing dentifrice.

DON'T be discouraged if teeth are not white and sparkling. You have 9 chances in 10 that they are merely coated with a dingy film.

Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film, use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

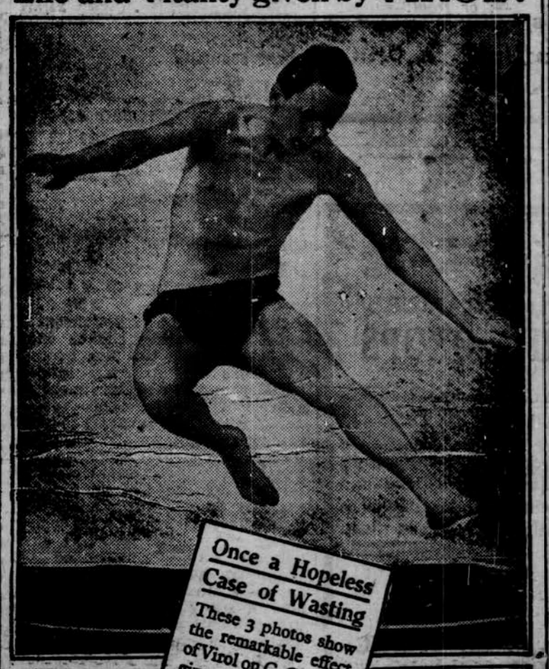
Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices. See for once and all how white and bright teeth really are.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

Life and Vitality given by VIROL!


Once a Hopeless Case of Wasting
These 3 photos show the remarkable effect of Virol on C. Colston, given up by two doctors at the age of five. Full medical report on application to Virol Ltd.
(Before Virol)
Same boy age 5.
(After Virol)

Build your child's body for life!

Virol is literally the Food of Life. Case after case proves by photographs and authenticates by doctors' testimony that Virol abounds in the vital foods without which healthy life and growth cannot exist.

Build your child's body for life by giving Virol now. Virol strengthens the body, enriches the blood, and greatly increases the powers of resistance to infection.

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Hall Holbrook's Sauce

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S

WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE

AND

PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

EVERYTHING ON SOAP

READ

MANUFACTURE OF SOAP

AND LEARN MANUFACTURE OF BOTH BAR AND TOILET

Over 200 Pages. Price Rs. 1-8

Latest Publication of
INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT.
SHAMBAZAR, CALCUTTA.
—: or from:—
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS AND CO.,
190, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Live Long

Prof. GAJJARS'

LIFE DROPS

is the only known remedy to prevent intestinal Fermentations. It keeps the system free from all sorts of poisons generated by purification and Fermentation in the intestines and helps to make life worth living. Ask for Circular and Catalogue. Per Bottle Rs. 2-8-0.

GAJJARS' IONIC PHARMACY
Girgaon ... ... BOMBAY.

EARN Rs. 300 A Month

By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3-8 per 82 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—SOAP TRAINING HOUSE.
(Regd. by India Govt.)
Saidpur (Rangpur) BENGAL.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

E. L. THOSAR

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495—497, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22997.

LONDON BULLION MARGET

Imports From British India

We have received the following weekly review from Messrs. Manuel Montagu and Co. dated London Sept. 30:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £133,627,921 on the 23rd instant, as compared with £135,573,752 on the previous Wednesday.

On the 24th instant, about £250,000 of South African bar gold, part of that which arrived last week, was disposed of in the open market at the price of 103s/5d per fine ounce. £210,000 was taken for the United States and £40,000 for the trade. Yesterday about £40,000 of gold from West Africa was available and was purchased for the trade at 105s/3d per fine ounce.

The shipment which arrived from South Africa this week consisted of about £826,000 in bar gold and £250,000 in sovereigns and neither this nor the balance of last week's arrival has yet been offered.

During the week the Bank of England has bought £2,339 in bar gold according to the daily published movements of gold.

On the 27th instant it was officially announced that both Norway and Sweden had decided to suspend the operation of the gold standard in those countries whilst a similar decision by the Danish Government was made yesterday.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of August last amounted to 43,292 ounces, as compared with 44,765 ounces for July 1931 and 46,152 ounces for August 1930.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on he 21st instant to mid-day on the 28th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£733,489
British India	36,566
Straits Settlements & Dependencies	24,737
Brazil	53,445
Netherlands	12,322
Other countries	6,852
	£867,411

EXPORTS.

Netherlands	£2,182,752
Switzerland	10,200
U. S. A.	211,000
France	16,620
Austria	26,210
British India	13,990
Other countries	11,497
	£2,472,269

SILVER.

During the first half of the week under review prices showed wide fluctuations. On the 24th instant quotations were fixed at 15.7/8d for cash and 16d for two months' delivery, a fall of 3/8d as compared with the previous day; this was in spite of the fact that there was a large amount of speculative buying and bear covering, for the demand was more than offset by sales of silver made on China account by a large holder of the metal. The following day, however, with a continuance of the heavy demand, and sellers—doubtless influenced by the weakness of sterling being almost entirely absent, prices bounded upward to 19.1/2d and 19.11/16d., rises of 3.5/8d and 3.11/16d for the respective deliveries. The advance was too rapid and weakness was soon apparent, the high prices bringing offers of silver from America besides proving attractive to bulls who showed eagerness to realise. It was not altogether unexpected, therefore, that most of the rise was lost on the 26th instant, when a renewal of selling caused both prices to be fixed 3.1/8d lower at 16.3/8d for cash and 16.9/16d for two months' delivery. A comparatively quiet period ensued, the latter prices remaining unchanged for three days, a demand for India being met by China selling, with speculative activity less pronounced. To-day, however, following weaker advices from China, quotations were fixed 3/16d lower at 16.3/16d and 16.3/8d.

Large as were the price movements on the 25th and 26th instant, they do not constitute records. It may be recalled that during the wide fluctuations in prices seen in 1920, on June 8th of that year prices fell 6d. whilst on the 17th of the same month a rise of 4.3/4d was recorded.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 21st instant to mid-day on the 28th instant:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£43,905
Egypt	28,000
Australia	11,794
Other countries	4,877
	£93,576

EXPORTS.

Belgium	£28,000
British India	13,500
Other countries	9,494
	£50,994

Yarn Market Report.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Since our last Report prices in all kinds of yards have remained fairly steady with a steady undertone as a result of the steadiness in the Cotton market during the last few days. The Third Bureau Report issued during the end of last week has proved to be a very bearish document, but on account of certain special reasons the cotton market has remained not only steady but has improved to a certain extent and this has naturally produced a slightly better feeling in the Yarn market and prices have remained steady with an improved undertone. Dealers, consumers and upcountry merchants, however, have no faith as yet in the present level of prices inasmuch as they are still afraid that with such a huge crop in America and with such huge carryover, it is difficult to believe that the prices in cotton will be maintained at the present level or as some people think, will go still higher. Owing to this uncertainty regarding the future course of the Cotton market buying is very limited and confined to immediate requirements only. The turnover during the week has been almost disappointing. Whilst there have been inquiries from various consuming districts, but the prices offered are yet much too low and no business of importance has resulted. The future tendency is yet uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

On account of absence of stocks scarcity has been in evidence in several English yarns and prices have been showing further improvement, but owing to various outside circumstances dealers are afraid placing any forward business in bulk. Besides, there has been keen competition from Japanese yarns which are offered yet cheaper in the market and fresh forward business is very limited. Prices in Manchester have improved further but the effect in the local market is very negligible.

JAPANESE YARNS.

eThere have been heavy fluctuations in prices of all kinds of Japanese yarns particularly of mercerized yarns and during the week there has been a serious decline in this class of yarns owing to large arrivals. The forward quotations are comparatively higher but the dealers have no confidence and they have been making sales at lower prices. Turnover is fairly large in all Japanese yarns but the future tendency i very uncertain.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been no improvement in artificial silk yarns during the last many days, but the higher rates offered by the manufacturers have helped the dealers to remove their old stocks at fairly satisfactory prices and there has been some buying in evidence on the basis of Rs. 1-3-0 for D and 1-3-6 for C qualities in the local market particularly for Southern Indian markets. The fluctuations in the Dollar Exchange have been making it impossible for buyers to place any confidence in the present level of prices which is very high and unworkable for them. There has not been much chance of business at such a high level o prices and the tendency is very uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

As a result of hopeful outlook in Cotton our Mills have naturally been quoting slightly higher prices for yarns as well as for cloth, but no business of importance has resulted so far. Inquiries in the local market have increased during the last 2/3 days but the dealers require only cheap grade yarns which easily find sale in the upcountry districts. They are quite unwilling to pay any higher prices inasmuch as most of them have no confidence in the present level of prices. The actual business therefore is very limited. We understand the upcountry mills have not yet raised their prices and they are reported to be doing better. Reports from consuming districts are not yet very encouraging and it is also reported that the weavers are not in a position to pay higher prices demanded by Bombay Mills. On the whole the tendency is yet uncertain and mostly depend upon the course of cotton prices during the next few weeks.

PROTEST AGAINST 10 PER CENT. CUT IN SALARIES.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 15.

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary Civil Accounts Association, C.P. to the Finance Member, Simla:—

"C. P. Civil Accounts Establishment have been shocked at the proposed 10 per cent. cut. Existing meagre pay and rise in prices, due to enhanced taxes, admit of no cut. Pray re-consider the decision. Accounts Offices deserve special consideration as the Staff is already drawing reduced pay, and as no benefit of length of service was allowed in revised scale which was sanctioned in 1924 instead of 1920 as sanctioned in other Departments.

NAGPUR ELECTRICITY RATES.

Protest Against High Schedule.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On account of the said general depression it is becoming increasingly hard for almost everyone to make two ends meet. Every day dawns with news not very happy but which accelerates the situation above mentioned.

The Nagpur Electric Light & Power Supply Co., Ltd. is a concern of considerable reputation and standing. It has indeed done a good service in the past but it will no doubt make its name if it takes into consideration the following grievances of the public which consumes the electric energy supplied by it, and try to minimize them.

The present rate of the above Company is annas eight per unit of the power consumed. Apart from this there are what are called the meter charges (rental) which have to be paid separately. It must be remembered that in Nagpur it is the general public and the businessmen that form a majority of the total number of consumers and the income therefrom to the Company is substantial.

In Nagpur especially it is not very economical to use electricity for home purposes, the charges being high. It is all the more difficult for the businessmen and others who form the bulk of the consumers to pay the charges in the present trying times. But it is the Local Government who have fixed the unit and other charges and unless the Local Government is moved in this matter it is hardly likely that anything can be done in the way of reduction.

I feel confident that I am voicing the complaint, which most of the consumers might be just waiting to give expression to. If the general public using the power, make a move constitutionally, I feel certain that the local Power House will not hesitate to co-operate with it and substantially reduce the charges.

I am given to understand that the unit charges in Akola, a place which has just had the fortune to enjoy the boon of electrical power is about annas six. If a new and small concern like, that at Akola can manage with such a low rate, I am sure, the Nagpur Power House can certainly do it. I hear that Jubulpore Power House is also contemplating reduction in its rates.

I am given to understand on a good authority that something is being done also by the Amraoti Electric Supply Company towards the reduction of the charges and certain other grievances of the consumers. The question at present is under the consideration of the Local Government as well as the Company and it is expected will soon be solved and the difficulties removed. The Shree Gujarati Yuvak Mandal of Amraoti deserves the thanks and the backing of the Amraoti Public for voicing their grievances against the Company and taking a prominent part in the affairs. I hope a similar constitutional effort will be made in Nagpur too, the Nagpur Power House will then realise the necessity of meeting sympathetically the public demand for lower rates.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. PARDHY.

Nagpur, Oct. 14.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

To the Editof of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On the 1st of October there appeared an advertisement in the "Times of India" for the post of an out-door worker for the Children's Aid Society. They wanted a man experienced in social work, but could hardly wait even for a week. If they were in a hurry, they would have only done justice to the ceremony, had they advertised in all the leading papers. I cannot for a moment understand how they thought that the "Times of India" was being read by one and all and that it would serve the purpose adequately. As the Children's Aid Society is a public body inasmuch as it stands for subscriptions and donations from the public, I make myself bold to question the management, in the interest of the Society's more efficient work, as to why they did not advertise in the other local English papers also, when they wanted to make the appointment immediately. Merely for the sin of not reading the "Times of India" which of late does not evoke so much of interest among the public, some men with better qualifications could not be in time to submit their applications. Will the members of the Committee look into the matter and set things right?—Yours, etc.,

A WELL WISHER.

Bombay, October 11.

TO MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL AGES!!

Win Back Vitality Lost in Summer and Recharge Yourself with Vital Force!!

START TAKING A COURSE OF

Ayurveda Ratna Pandit Dr. N. V. SRI RAMACHARLU'S

The Ideal Tonic Food, 1 Bottle of 60 Pills Rs. 10.

Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja (Registered)

SPECIAL MEDICINES PRESCRIBED IN CHRONIC and Acute CASES.

(Real Boon to Suffering Humanity!) (Backed by 20 Years' Reputation!)

CONSULT IN PERSON OR BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Limited.

P. O. Box 151, Phone 3034, 2737 & 8148 : : MADRAS. Telegram:—"KALPAM".

KRISHNA'S

"STRI BANDHU"

It is the approved and guaranteed treatment for all female complaints such as Leucorrhoea, Irregular, and painful or scanty menstruation, pain in lower abdomen during menses, headaches, giddiness, palpitation of heart, weakness, constipation and displacement of the womb, etc. "The use of only 4 phials of Stri Bandhu cured my wife of her ailments of 6 years' standing when other medicines proved fruitless (B.B.L.)." Re. 1-4 per phial, Rs. 4-8 for 4 phials for a month's use.

SHANTI AYURVEDIC WORKS,
Ghazipur (U. P.).

PYORRHOEA CURE

A Sure and Certain Cure for all Diseases of Teeth.

It shall cure Pyorrhea. The shaking teeth shall become firm and fast by a week use only.

Price per box (one month's supply) Re. 1. Postage 1 to 3 boxes As. 7. On purchasing 5 boxes postage free.

AGENTS WANTED on Rs. 62 per month, must deposit Rs. 200 cash security. Apply with one anna stamp immediately.

HARISHCHANDRA AUSHADHALAYA.
MORADABAD, U. P.

DEBILITY.

One dose of Dr. Sarker's "Vigour Pill" will increase the retentive power and invigorate the weak. Sure and certain. One month's phial Rs. 5-15 only. Our stimulating liniment "Luxury" (for external use) for immediate action is given free to the buyers of our vigour. Please try a phial. Sold by:—

THE VIGOUR AGENCY,
Dinajpur P. O. (Bengal).

DIVINE MEDICINE OF

HERNIA

CENT PER CENT. SUCCESS.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Why do you suffer from Hernia. Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send one anna postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to:—Dr. R. C. SOZ.
DIVINE TREATMENT HALL
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta

ALWAYS SMOKE BEST

CHINESE CIGARETTES

GOLDEN SPARROW
GOLD DOLLAR
RICH MAID
LION & HORSE

Ask from PANWALLA everywhere.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L.M.S. Hydrocele specialist
(Vadifalia, Surat)
Without Operation

Cures Radically (with one Injection)

HYDROCELE

At One Sitting

IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market
For Inquiry or details with certs send 3 annas Stamps.

Regain Strength—
Dispel Worries!

AFTER a long day at your office, when business has gone wrong, when small errors have shown big results against you, you return worried, weak in body and thought, with nerves utterly on edge.

Take Phosferine at once! Feel the sparkling vitality which this world-famous Tonic sends right through your body! Phosferine dispels all worry. It keeps your brain clear and your faculties keen. It banishes all weakness. By taking Phosferine daily you become once more a strong, virile man, able to work well and to make more money, eager to enjoy your life in every way.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS FOR

Influenza	Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Nerve Shock
Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Malaria
Indigestion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Anaemia	Headache

Made in Liquid or Tablets. Each sold in three sizes. The largest sizes are the more economical.

Physicians recommend PHOSFERINE HEALTH SALT as a gentle Tonic aperient. *No lassitude*, no violent reaction. It tones as it cleanses!

Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, London, Eng.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
October 17.
Gandara, Slightham, Calcutta.
Col-De-Lana, Autto, Kobe.
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.
Baroda, Readman, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.
October 17.
Col-De-Lana, Autto, Trieste.
Gairsoppa, Brooks, Bhavnagar.
Quiloa, Hamilton, Rangoon.

LOADING.
October 17.
Steamer Gandara for Karachi.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gandara arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Col-De-Lana:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Col-De-Lana arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 12 passengers and hence she sailed yesterday from Trieste, etc., with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's Steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 173 passengers.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 58 passengers.

S S Gairsoppa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gairsoppa sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo.

S S Quiloa:—The B I S N Co's Steamer Quiloa sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, October 17.
1 Gandara, Karachi, 21-10, M N & Co.
2. Ranchi, London, 24-10, M. M. and Co.
5 Col-De-Lana, N F N F L T & M Co.
6 Warfield London 26-10 M M and Co.
9 Bloemfontein Okha, 21-10, K Nixon & Co.
12 Tokiwa Maru, Japan, 30-10, N. Y. Kaisha.
15 Ehrenfels, Bremen, 17-10, L. Edwards Ltd.
15 Hague Maru, Osaka, 25-10, O. S. Kaisha
16 Khandalla, E & S Africa, 21-10, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
1. Orna, Calcutta, 20-10, M M & Co.
5 Yamagata Maru, Kobe, 20-10 N Y. Kaisha.
6 Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder, 20-10 L. Naranji and Co.
8 Kohinoor, Calcutta, 23-10, T Morrison, and Co.
10/11 Quiloa, Rangoon, 18-10, M. M. and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK
A Silverelm, Karachi, 20-10, Volkart Bros.
D/E Alavi Jeddah N F, T Morrison and Co.
G Sophie Marie Malabar Coast 20-10, Merchant, S N Co.
H Indira, M'Coast, 19-10, Malabar, S. S. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Strathnavar 23-10 P & O S N Co
Chitral 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 30-10, P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Mundra 1-11 M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Sumatra, 12-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 23/12, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
C/o Nagpur, 23-10 K N Co.
C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.
Britania, 17-10 G T Co.
California, 9-11 G T Co.
Elysia, 2-11 G T Co.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.
Clan Morrison 28-10 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Triefels 18-10, L. Edward Ltd.,
Trenenfels 25-10, L Edward Ltd
Barenfels 7-11, L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM
Djambi 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Tarondo, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Genoa, 20-10 M Italiana.
Arabia 23-10, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
George 29-10 L T. Co.
Tevere 29-10 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Yamachichi 5-11, L Edwards Ltd.
C/Carlise 20-10 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Bedford 14-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence 27-11 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tango Maru, 30-10 N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 25-10 O S Kaisha.
Murzapore 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Geneva Maru 18-11 N Y Kaisha
Coide Lona 18-10 L T Co.
Graecia 20-15 L T Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 20-10 M M & Co.
Karagola 7-11 MM & Co.
Karanja 21-11 M M & Co.
FROM JAVA.
India 21-10, M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
FOR LONDON.
Ranchi, 24-10 P & O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH
Warfield N F M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Bloemfontein 21-10, K N Co.
Britania, N. F., G T. Co.
FOR KOBE.
Yamagata Maru, 20-10, F N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru 21-10 O S Kaisha.
Tokiva Maru, 30-10, N. Y. Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN
Khandalla 21-10, M M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Baroda 21-10 M M and Co.
Varsova, 23-10, M. M. and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalajyoti NF., S S N Co.
Rajput N F T M Co.
Orna N F M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi N F T M Co.
FOR MAURITIUS
Khosrou N F T M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Ranchi, P. and O. S. N. Co
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Warfield M M & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Bloumfontein K N Co.
Britania, G. T. Co.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Yamagata Maru N Y Kaisha.
Hague Maru, O S Kaisha.
Tokima Maru, N. Y. Kaisha.
FROM BUSREH.
Barod.. M M and Co.
Varsova, M. N. Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalajyoti S S N Co.
Rajput T M Co.
Orna M M & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi T M Co.
FOR MAURITIUS.
Khosrau T M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Jamnagar 16-10-31.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 17.

S S Agra; Agents: L Edwards, Ltd; from Hamburg:—125 cases salt, 195 casks chemicals, 25 drms. colour, 50 drums cocoanut oil, 200 bundles gin circles, 291 bundles tubes, 90 cases medicine, 83 cases lamps, 60 cases E'ware, 150 cases slates, 41 cases iron, 50 cases machinery, 35 cases chimneys.

From Gothenburg:—1035 bundles ceiling boards, 50 casks chemicals, 53 barrels wood pulp residue, 1302 cases paper, 1887 cases nails, 78 cases hinges, 50 casks umber.

From Antwerp:—3302 bundles steel bars, 1211 bundles steel joists 55 bundles steel beams, 383 bundles steel flats, 2167 bundles steel rods, 50 bundles steel plates, 976 bundles steel angles, 77 cases steel rivets, 625 bundles steel circles, 4607 bundles steel hoops, 396 bundles iron bolts and nuts, 662 bundles wire nails, 50 bundles wire netting, 200 drums chemicals, 30 [illegible] wire, 40 cases screws, 100 cases E' ware, 387 cases dog spikes 962 cases glassware, 175 casks red lead.

From Rotterdam:—190 bales paper, 167 cases enamel.

From Genoa:—100 bags almonds, 336 bags barytes, 32 pieces marble slabs.

From Naples:—4161 bags potatoes, 800 bags garlic.

S S City of Harvard; Agents: F F Campbell & Co; from New York:—50 drums chemicals, 45 cases grape fruits, 343 cases 2nd hand clothing, 427 cases Q oats, 30 cases wheat flakes, 25 cases springs, 31 cases cotton rents, 75 bales leather straps, 41 cases playing cards, 65 cases cereals, 60 coils flexible steel cable, 100 cases paper bag linings, 25 cases corn flakes, 87 cases auto parts, 701 cases tyres, 111 cases machinery, 160 cases medicine, 31 drums turpentine, 36 drums lub. grease, 206 drums lub. oil, 30 drums edible oil, 43 cases batteries, 983 bales newspaper, 455 bars silver, 1319 bundles galvd. pipes.

EXPORTS.
Bombay October 17.

S S Viceroy of India; for London:—24 bales animal skin, H A Aminoff; 7 bales animal skin, A K Aghajan; 13 bales animal skin, A W G Harunzadah; 74 bales animal skin, I Faizulla; 180 bales animal skin, Grindlay & Co; 14 bales animal skin, M M & Co.

For New York:—12 bales animal skin, Grindlay & Co.

S S Ranchi, for London:—160 cases bristles, W H Brady & Co; 2000 cwts groundnut cakes, Steel Bros.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—2000 cwts groundnut cakes Steel Bros; 162 cwts kang seed, 60 cwts niger seed and 18 cwts kabad seed, J Hasmukhlal & Co.

S S Warfield, for Hull:—3000 cwts castor seed, Strauss & Co.

For Dunkirk:—3000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss & Co.

S S Ehrenfels, for Rotterdam:—380 cwts linseed oil cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

S S Silverelm, for Marseilles:—400 cwts groundnuts, K Bhaichand & Co; 1000 cwts groundnuts, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Yamagata Maru, for Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Tokiwa Maru, for Osaka:—500 tons old cast iron scrap, A Popatlal & Co.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Receipts for week ending 15th Oct.

	1931 Bales	1930 Bales
Bengals	336	5320
Oomras	2068	4924
Dholleras	748	1203
Broach	870	53
Southerns	677	2079
Persians	..	..
Americans	13	..
Egyptians	315	1197
E. Africans	1129	2438
Other sorts	..	..
Total	6656	17217

Exports for week ending 15th Oct.—

	Bales.
United Kingdom.....	Nil.
Continent....	3691
China.....	16235
Japan	7273
Coast Ports	....
Total....	27199

Afloat In Harbour.—

Europe.....	2575
China, Japan and Coast Ports	6758
Total	9333

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 15th Oct.—
1931—47835.
1930—93152.

Exports from 1st Sept. to 15th Oct.

	1931	1930
United Kingdom	3011	3330
Continent	27710	65905
China	52001	51763
Japan	41865	139412
Coast Ports	5832	2061
U.S.A.	....	75
Total	130419	262606

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 15th Oct. 1931 15,064 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 15th October 1931 85,440 bales.

Same period last year 72,653 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 15th Oct. 1931 492,480 bales.

Same time last year 456,983 bales.

IMFORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Purchases of American Cotton from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st Aug. 1932 16,035 bales.

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. to 15th Oct. 1931 2,193 bales.

American cotton at Sea for India 11,125 bales.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK, AS ON THE 9TH OCTOBER 1931.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,42,50,000
Public Deposits	8,04,82,000
Other Deposits	62,67,20,000
Loans against securities per contra	66,000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	2,50,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	
Sundries	1,59,54,000
Rupees	35,87,22,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	30,39,35,000
Other authorized Securities under the Act	2,76,77,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	
Loans	10,32,36,000
Cash Credits	26,20,75,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	4,36,92,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	32,58,000
Bullion	
Dead Stock	2,73,48,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	
Sundries	50,25,000
Balances with other Banks	4,42,000
	77,68,88,000
Cash	8,18,34,000
Rupees	35,87,22,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£	854,400
Advances and Investments in London	£	349,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£	35,300

Percentage 10.93
Bank Rate 8 per cent.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
Public Deposits	1,08,16,000 Decrease.
Other Deposits	2,57,35,000 Decrease

ASSETS

	Decrease. Rs.
Bank's Investments	36,21,000 Decrease
Loan	1,53,40,000 Decrease
Cash Credits	1,43,00,000 Decrease
Bills Discounted and Purchased	85,08,000 Increase.
Cash	1,07,47000 Decrease

Percentage 10.93
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 9th October 1931.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 17.

December	6.41
January	6.54
March	6.73
May	6.92
July	7.10

NEW ORLEANS
New York, Oct. 17.

October	6.28
December	6.39
Middling Spot	6.25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York. Oct. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	42.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Oct. 17.

	Opening	Closing.
October	4.48	4.42
November		4.34
December		4.34
January	4.42	4.37
February		4.40
March	4.48	4.44
April		4.47
May	4.56	4.51
June		4.54
July	4.62	4.57
August		4.59
September		4.61
October		4.63
Middling Spot		4.78

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Oct. 17.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.14
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.26
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.38
Oomra, Good	3.76
Oomra, Fully Good	3.86
Oomra, Fine	4.01
Bengal, Good	3.61
Bengal, Fully Good	3.71
Bengal, Fine	3.81
Scinde, Fully Good	3.71
Scinde, Fine	3.81
Scinde, Superfine	3.91

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Oct. 17.

October	6.94
November	7.10
January	7.24
March	7.38
May	7.53
July	7.68
October	7.83
F. G. F., Spot	7.35

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Oct. 17.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	£10-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£96
P & O Banking Corporation	£6
National Bank of India	£26-3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£84-1/2
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent.	£74
Indian Loan 5 per cent	£99
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£37
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£41
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£47
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£63-1/2
Consols 2½ per cent.	£54-1/4
War Loan 5 per cent	£97
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£90-1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
New York, Oct. 17.

Demand Bills	387.25

SHORT TALKS ON CURRENCY PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 6.)

England by the Government Treasury of all Treasury notes together with securities held against the latter. Over and above this, in order to further strengthen the gold reserve with the Bank of England, it was enacted that the Bank shall have the power to call upon any person, who held gold either in coin or in bullion, to a value exceeding £10,000 to furnish the Bank with particulars, if so called upon by it, and if the Bank so required, to sell the whole of that stock to the bank for the regulation price. This of course did not apply to the stock of gold "bona fide" held for immediate export. It may be mentioned that a Committee appointed specially to consider this question, popularly called the "Cunliffe Committee", clearly recommended in the year 1925 that the transfer of Treasury notes to the Bank of England should only be made after the bank had sufficiently experimented and satisfied itself that a free gold market could be satisfactorily worked in England with a minimum gold stock of £150,000,000. This experiment was tried for three years and on satisfactory results the transfer of treasury notes to the Bank of England was effected in the year 1928.

INFLUENCE ON INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY.

We shall now take up the Indian Paper Currency and see how it was influenced by the English Paper Currency system in course of its development. Originally in India also, as in England, a few private banks issued notes. This circulation of bank notes, however, was confined to cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and being issue of private banks they were not legal tender. The private banks were deprived of this right of note issue by an Indian Act of 1844, and the Indian Paper Currency was introduced by the Government more or less on the footing of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, with which the reader is now familiar. We have seen that English Currency is made up of a fiduciary issue up to a fixed limit and in addition, a further issue with a gold backing. Our paper currency was also introduced on the same footing, the fiduciary limit in the beginning being only four crores and all additional notes had to be backed by a metallic reserve either of rupee silver coins or bullion. In those days, India was divided for purposes of note-issue into seven separate circles, within the orbit of which the note issue by each circle was to circulate. Our fiduciary issue was gradually raised from four crores to fourteen crores by the year 1911, the excess circulation being represented by silver bullion, coins, as well as gold bullion. It was enacted that not more than four crores of the securities in deposit against the fiduciary issue may be made up of securities of the United Kingdom which came to be known as 'sterling securities.'

INTRODUCTION OF GOLD IN THE RESERVE.

Originally, we saw that the whole of the paper currency reserve was held in silver coin, but in the year 1893 gold was also allowed by law to be kept either in bullion or in gold coin in the currency reserve. The primary idea was, of course, to see that this reserve was sufficient to maintain convertibility of the notes which meant that people could get coins for them on demand. A part of the reserve, particularly, a portion of gold reserve was kept in London from the year 1898 on the excuse that it was required for the purpose of purchasing silver for our Mints. It was soon discovered by the authorities that this gold was very useful for the purpose of supporting exchange between India and England as we shall see a little later. During the years, 1903 and 1910 respectively, the bar on the circulation of notes outside the respective circles assigned to them was removed. In the year 1909, hundred-rupee notes were made current all over British India, whereas in the year 1910, notes of smaller denomination also were accorded the same privilege. The War period entailed a considerable increase in our fiduciary issue, particularly, between the years 1915-1919, with the result that it rose to the enormous figure of 120 crores, of which 20 crores could be invested in securities of the Government of India. This, naturally, meant issuing a very large quantity of paper money for which there was no metallic backing. It is estimated that in the year 1914, the gross notes issue in circulation was about 66 crores against which metallic reserve came to about 79 per cent., whereas in the year 1919, the gross notes were about 153 crores with only 35 per cent. of metallic backing. In the year 1919 the Babington Smith Commission was appointed which recommended that there should be, at least 40 per cent. of metallic backing to our paper currency reserve. The other important recommendation was that all silver and gold paper currency reserve should be held in India except, for transitory purposes. Mr. Dadiba Dalal, a member of this Commission, complained against this extraordinary expansion of paper currency, because in his opinion, this was simply watering the note issue in its worse form, by which he meant the issuing of notes without any metallic backing. He complained that it was virtually a form of loan from the Indian public free of interest. The recommendations of the Commission were in a large measure incorporated in the Paper Currency Acts of 1920-23 respectively. The metallic percentage was fixed at 50 per cent. instead of 40 per cent of the gross circulation as recommended.

THE EMERGENCY CURRENCY.

The Commission had also recommended the creation of what they called the 'emergency currency' of not more than 5 crores over and above the normal fiduciary limit, which was to be given as loan to the Presidency Banks (now the Imperial Bank) on the security to export bills of exchange. This limit of emergency currency was, thereafter, raised in the year 1923-24 to 12 crores. The reader would, naturally, ask what was the necessity for this emergency currency? The answer is that in every country the demand for currency as a medium of exchange fluctuates with the season. During that part of the year when business is brisk more notes are required for settling business transactions. The currency has to temporarily expand to meet this want and when normal period returns the currency has to contract in the requisite proportion. This is called "elasticity" of the currency as against "rigidity" which is most undesirable because a rigid currency causes financial stringency, even monetary crisis, as we shall see in one of our future talks. To bring about this most necessary "elasticity" these emergency currency regulations have been provided. We shall deal with further developments which culminated in the passing of the now famous Act IV of 1927, in connection with which the Ordinances of September 1931 were passed, in our next talk.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

A SOJOURN IN EUROPE

(Continued from page 6.)

lish Conservative Party in its intense and Churchillian resentment of the Russian communism advocates strongly a policy of protection and tariff reform. In Germany and other countries the communists are a boisterous and militant party who shoot down their opponents and Government officers and police. They write their slogans with hammer and sickle on the pavements of footpaths and break the windows of bourgeos shops. In Italy it is the Government and Fascists who shoot them down or hound them out. Old people like Churchill think that all evil in Europe is due to Russia.

TRIBALISM.

But the third factor which is very dominant in Europe to-day is the strengthened tribalism or nationalism of various old and new countries. Instead of sixteen pre-war countries we have twenty-six independent countries. The liberated countries, and the war period enemy countries show a spirit of intense tribalism. The characteristic of this new so-called nationalism is a desire for self-sufficiency in all matters. Hence actuated by the hatred of their former masters and present neighbours, they have raised tariffs and customs barriers under a policy of protection, a fear of national security and a spirit of boycott of enemies' goods. While passing through these countries one is disturbed at every frontier by customs officers and watched by the police. At every frontier the list of dutiable articles varies. One may definitely state here that it is not the spirit of internationalism but the spirit of revenge and hatred, born of intense nationalism, and the [illegible] of a nation's security that actuates the activities of various peoples of Europe. Internationalism is a mere cover to avoid the actual danger of war and conflict. It is one of the weapons of diplomacy for political security. It is not a new morality or a new order in political and economic life.

PERSISTENCE OF IMPERIALIST DOCTRINE.

The remote causes of this state of things lie deeply buried in the past history, and national antagonism. The spirit of imperialism, political greed and economic rivalry is not a whit less absent now in the minds of statesmen and common people than before. Excluding the voice of a retired thinker like Romain Rolland or a Utopian writer like H. G. Wells there is always merely a lip sympathy to a world order, brotherhood and parliament.

(To Be Continued).

ALL-INDIA MOOIN CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)
DELHI, Oct. 17.

The first sitting of All-India Mooin Conference commenced at Delhi to-day on the 17th instant, Unprecedented enthusiasm prevailed. Great Hall Zinat Mahal was fully packed. Many prominent persons were present. The President-elect Khan Saheb Sardar Mohamed Islam Ba Honarary Magistrate and rais Nagmatia (Gaya) entered the great hall at 10 a. m. and was received with thundering cries of Alla-ho-Akbar all standing. After recital of Holy Verses poems Mr. Zafar Advocate Chairman Reception Committee delivered address. The President delivered his presidential address amid great ovation, and was heard with pin drop silence and applauded much. The conference was adjourned tomorrow evening, great enthusiasm prevails.

BERAR YOUTH CONFERENCE

MR. YUSUF MEHERALLI TO PRESIDE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI, Oct. 17.

The second session of the Berar Youth Conference it has been decided will be held on 24th 25th October at Amraoti Yusuf Meherall of Bombay preside. All youths from are invited to attend. It is to be remembered that the third Women's Conference is also holding its first session at Amraoti at the same time.

EYE-OPERATION POSTPONED

Sjt. Anandji Devsi wires from Mandvi (Cutch):—

"Mr. Anjarwala arranged to call Dr. Jadavjibhoy Hansraj in the month of Kartak. So Ratilalbhoy Rajkotwala's free eye-operations are postponed. Therefore no patients should come at Anjar. The former arrangements are cancelled."

INWARD AIR MAIL ARRIVED

KARACHI, Oct. 17.

The inward Air Mail arrived here at quarter past 5 this evening.—A.P.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT LUCKNOW.

Under the auspices of the City Congress Committee, Lucknow, a Swadeshi Exhibition will be held in Aminuddaula Park from the 31st inst. One of its features will be that besides manufacturing Swadeshi manufacturers and Khadi, it will have special courts for ladies' workmanship, agriculturists and the cottage industries and amusements. Those wishing to exhibit their goods can write to the Secretary, Exhibition Committee, City Congress Committee, Lucknow.

REDUCTIONS IN GARDEN LANDS ASSESSMENT.

Bombay Government Accepts Mr. Collins' Recommendations.

The following communique has been issued by the Director of Information, Bombay:—

A resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

"The current settlements of the Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur talukas and Mundgod Mahal were due to expire in 1928-26. Mr. G. F. S. Collins, who was appointed Settlement Officer, submitted his revision proposals in 1926, but no orders have been issued on them in consequence of the decision of Government not to introduce revision settlements, pending legislation regarding the principles according to which assessments should be revised.

In his reports Mr. Collins had suggested the following reductions in the assessment of garden lands:—

Taluka or Mahal		Rs.
Sirsi	..	5720
Siddapur	..	5673
Yellapur	..	5434
Mundgod	..	40
Total	..	17166

The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that remissions equal to the reductions proposed by Mr. Collins should be granted every year on garden lands in the talukas of Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur and in the Mundgod Mahal till the current settlements are finally revised. The orders should have effect from the current revenue year 1931-32."

The Oxford University Press will shortly publish "Modern India: A Co-Operative Study," edited by Sir John Cumming.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of Insurance.
J3

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1931.

GET RID OF POISON OF COMMUNALISM.

Islam Stands For Unity.

MR. CHAGLA EXPOSES UNHOLY ALLIANCE BETWEEN BRITISH DIEHARDS & COMMUNALISTS

Socialism, The Only Cure For Communalism

The pretensions of the British Government to confer Self-Government on India through the deliberations of the Round Table Conference and hollowness of the claims of the nominated delegates by the Government to represent India's cause in the Round Table Conference were thoroughly exposed in an address delivered by Mr. M. C. Chagla on Saturday evening, at the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

Mr. Chagla, at the outset, drew the picture, before the audience of the great crisis of balancing the budget which England was passing through at present. The average Indian, he said, appreciated it much better than body else, as it was the unfortunate lot of every Indian to pass through that experience almost every month of his life when he could not balance his household budget. Yet even in this great crisis, said Mr. Chagla, England had set a very fine example before India in the matter of unity and solidarity. Mr. Baldwin, who was once a could have easily become a pre-Conservative Premier and who mier again, if he had sought general election, preferred to remain under a Labour Premier and thus work under a National or Coalition Government and help to tide over the financial crisis rather than aggravate the crisis by throwing out the Labour Government.

CRISIS OF LIFE AND DEATH

India was passing through a tremendous crisis. It was a crisis of life and death. India was on the brink of a volcano, and if the deliberations of the Round Table Conference were not successful, there was the danger, of a great revolution sweeping over the country, throwing away the present system of Government and even the culture and civilization of the country.

It was regrettable to find, Mr. Chagla continued, that while the country was throbbing and pulsating with new life and was sick with the present system of Government, their so-called representatives at the Round Table Conference were squabbling for seats in the legislature and distribution of jobs. The problem that really touched the people was already solved not by the Round Table Conference but by the National Congress. It was the fundamental rights of the Hindus, Mahommedans, Sikhs, Christians and other communities of India. That every Indian, whatever his religion, caste or creed shall have perfect liberty to observe his religion was conceded by the National Congress in its Constitution, and the Maha Sabha, Muslims and others had agreed to it.

INDIA'S GREAT PROBLEM.

The great problem, however, which required solution, was to bridge over the gulf between classes and classes or the rich and the poor. When India got its own Constitution it would be its first duty to raise the standard of living of its starving millions. This problem was quite unconnected with the Hindu-Muslim question. The Indian representatives however, in England were considering the question of solving India's problem by the distribution of seats and jobs among Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs.

Once the deliberations are conducted on communal lines, one could not say where it would lead to. It was a poison in itself. If Hindus, Muslims, and depressed classes required separate electorate, then the Jains, Anglo-Indians and other communities also would make their demands, and, ultimately, there would be no limit to the communal demands.

FIRM BELIEF IN JOINT ELECTORATE.

The speaker said he was a firm believer in the joint electorate. There was nothing more nefarious than to see the Hindus and Muslims divided in a separate water-tight compartment. Then the question would arise, if every community had a separate electorate, would India be called a nation? It would then be a conglomeration of different communities. If India wanted Self-Government as her birth-right, it would be on the basis of a nation and not of a group of communities.

Mr. Chagla then referred to the suggestion of dividing the Punjab and parceling it into two parts, the Muslim North and the Hindu South, and it was a deplorable suggestion as India had always gloried in the fact that she had been a nation and a country. Whether the ruler of India was a Muslim or a Hindu, the foreigner in the past had been compelled to accept that India was a nation. The suggestion to parcel the country into the Muslim North and the Hindu South could be well compared to the story of a mother in chain who resuested her son to break the chain and make her free to which the son replied that instead of breaking the chain, he would cut her into two or three pieces.

WHAT ISLAM STANDS FOR.

Mr. Chagla said Islam always stood for unity and the proposal was un-Islamic. He deprecated the attempts of Lord Lloyd, and Lord Brentford, the great reactionaries in England, to keep some of the Muslim leaders in their hands as tools to work against the interests of this country.

Continuing, Mr. Chagla said a new corporation in England was started called the East and West Corporation with the object of importing Lancashire goods through Muslim agencies in India.

If the object of this corporation was to kill the Swadeshi movement through Muslim agencies, Mr. Chagla said there were many Muslim capitalists in India who had invested largely in Swadeshi concerns, and they were likely to be hit hard by this movement. If the Aga Khan, who had also a hand in this Corporation, was flush with money, it would have been better for him to help Muslims in India for propagating Swadeshi. The object of this movement was to show to the British people that a large number of Muslims in India were loyal to Briton, but the speaker betrayal of the country for blood compared this attitude to the bemoney which was tantamount to treason.

POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

He reminded the Muslims that the policy of the Government hit hard both Hindus and Muslims. Take for instance, the ratio question which affected Hindus, Muslims and other communities in India alike. He, therefore, submitted that for the sake of the prosperity of the country, national unity was necessary.

He was not hopeful that anything good would come out of the Round Table Conference, as the delegates did not represent India but the Government which nominated them. He challenged the Government to say on what ground, logical, political or otherwise Dr. Ansari was excluded from the Round Table Conference. If Government could give representations to all other parties why, he asked, the Nationalist Muslim Party was excluded. The fact was that the British Government did not want the public opinion to know that there were Muslims in India who did not agree with the type of men like Shaukat Ali, Shafi, Jinnah and others.

SINK ALL DIFFERENCES.

Then the British Government had not yet made clear their own intention in regard to the future Constitution of India. Even granting that Mahatma Gandhi agreed for the sake of peace and placing a united front of the communal demands, what guarantee was there that the British Government would give a Constitution which any self-respecting Indian would agree? He, therefore, urged the Indian people to sink all differences, as they were one nation and children of one country, and put a united stand for the Self-Government of India. Then and then only they would get a substance of Self-Government, otherwise by communal squabble, he thought, they would get nothing but a shadow of Self-Government.

BETRAYAL OF ISLAM.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks, said that the exhibition which the Communalists made at the Round Table Conference was such as to make every Indian hang down his head in shame. But, however, shameful, there was nothing surprising in it. For packed as the Conference was with Communalists, the wonder would have been if they had not behaved as they were doing. The fact was that the British Government did not mean business so far as the satisfactory settlement of the Indian question was concerned. If they really meant business, they would have negotiated with the only organisation in the country which was in a position to deliver the goods. The Congress was such an organisation and there was no place in a genuine Round Table Conference for any one except the representatives of the Congress. Speaking as a Muslim, he declared with a full sense of responsibility that the attitude of the Muslim members of the Conference, who declared that until all their demands—some of which like separate electorates were anti-national—were satisfied they would oppose the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government, was a disgraceful betrayal of the country and Islam. No true Muslim would take up such an attitude; for a Muslim was enjoined by Islam to fight for freedom in all circumstances. Besides the emancipation of those Islamic countries now under British domination would not be possible without the freedom of India. Muslims, therefore, had greater reason than their Hindu brethren to work for the freedom of their country. If the Muslim members of the R. T. C. had been true representatives of India they would have made common cause with Mahatma Gandhi in first demanding complete transfer of power into Indian hands, leaving the communal question to be settled among themselves. The communal problem in India, in his opinion, had no reality. It was created by those who wished to exploit the poor for their own selfish ends. The real problem of India was the abolition of poverty. For solving it, it was absolutely necessary to win freedom for the people and to see that power was transfered into the hands of the latter. In order to secure that, to see that the poor came into their own and were not exploited by communalists it was further necessary to establish to establish a Socialist Party. The efforts to usher in Socialism would be the only cure for communalism. He appealed to the educated classes to seize the great opportunity and set about organising a Socialist Party.

On the motion of Mr. V. N. Chandarakar a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the lecturer.

AMNESTY FOR AFRIDIS

Sequel To Frontier Jirgah

MARTIAL LAW ORDINANCE PRISONERS RELESED.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 17.

As a result of the recent peace negotiations with the Afridis at Jamrud, all Afridis imprisoned last year, under the Martial Law Ordinance, have been released.

It is expected that the usual winter migration of Afridis to the cotter plains of Peshawar and Akakhel will start next week.—A. P.

Afghan Govt's. Inquiry Into Recent Murder

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 17.

The Afghan Government has appointed a Commission to enquire into the recent murder of nine Turi tribesmen, including one Hindu trader, while going to Kabul for trade purposes, through the Khost country, near the Durand line.—A.P.

LATHI CHARGE IN PANRUTI

Sequel To ban On "Victory To Chastity"

MANY INJURED AND 21 PERSONS ARRESTED

PANRUTI, Oct. 17.

Several persons have been injured as a result of 'lathi' charge on a hostile crowd at a theatre in Panruti. It is stated that some policemen also received injuries. It appears that a large crowd gathered at the theatre to witness the performance of a drama entitled "Victory of Chastity" despite an order prohibiting staging of the said drama on the ground it contained objectionable passages and songs. The crowd resented the order and it is alleged they threw stones at the police. Twenty-one persons have been arrested.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN ACQUITTED IN BOMB CASE

CHANDPUR, Oct. 17.

The Sub-Divisional Officer, Chandpur, has discharged Maulvi Hakim Abdul Halim, Assistant Secretary of the Divisional Congress Committee and eight Congress volunteers prosecuted in connection with the Puranbazar bomb explosion as a result of which two persons died instantaneously. The Magistrate held that there was no evidence against the accused.—A. P.

RIOTING AND DACOITY

38 Persons Arrested

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

According to official report about 200 Mahomedans committed dacoity and looted shops on 11th October at Keelakarai in Ramnad District and are alleged to have carried away property worth Rs. 18,000. Police brought the situation under control.

On the 16th while police was conducting searches a riotous mob set fire to a Nadar House in another part of the village. Police soon arrived on the spot and and dispersed the mob after lathi charge. 38 arrests have been made.—A. P.

POONA NOTES

Motor Cycle Accident

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

A serious accident resulting from collision between a motor cycle and a tonga took places yesterday on the Fergusson College Road near Aryabhusan Printing Press. The horse was seriously injured and the poles of the 'tonga' were broken. Mr. Girine who was riding the motor cycle received serious injuries.

SEVA DAL BRANCH.

Movement is afoot to start the Seva Dal Branch in Poona also. The members to the Dal are enrolled and work of it will begin shortly.

MAHAD NEWS.

The Mahad Taluka Congress Committee sold Khadi worth Rs 1,000 during the Gandhi Jayanti Week. Also a Khadi exhibition was opened in the bungalow of Seth Dattatri Bhikudas.

Messrs. Seth Sunder Vallab Metha and Surendranath Tipnis are elected a president of the Mahad Municipality and Managing Committee Chairman, respectively. The results of the Mahad Municipal elections show that the Congress candidates have come out successful in large numbers.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

B. P. C. C. To Run Official Candidates.

ORIGINAL DECISION RE-AFFIRMED.

The question whether the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should run official candidates for the ensuing municipal elections or not was very hotly debated at the special meeting of the Committee held on Saturday evening at the Congress House. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

At the outset, Mr. Narayanswamy contended that the meeting was out of order since the procedural rule, namely, that the meeting to consider a decision already taken could only be called by a requisition signed by 20 members was not complied with.

To that Mr. Patil, General Secretary, replied that the Council was governed by the article of the Constitution which gave the authority to the Council to call a special meeting on its own initiative, and no procedural rule could override a definite article of the constitution.

MR. MASTER'S RESOLUTION.

The constitutional fight over, Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., moved the following resolution on behalf of the Council:—

"The B P. C. C. should not nominate official candidates for the ensuing Municipal Elections; but at the same time it should carry on propaganda asking voters to vote for Congressmen."

Speaking on the resolution, Mr Master explained the whole position as to why the Council had thought it advisable, and in the interests of the Congress, to revise the decision of the Committee. The resolution passed by the Committee had led to no small amount of bickerings and heart-burning among the friends. The energy of the Congress was being side-tracked, and there was the natural fear that the work of the Conress would be neglected. The work of the selection of the Congress candidates was, besides, very difficult. No method could be devised by which general satisfaction could be secured. For all these reasons, the Council had decided that the B. P. C. C. should not nominate the official candidates.

MR. P. TRICUMDAS' AMENDMENT.

Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas moved the following amendment: 'This House reaffirms the resolution of the Committee of the 31st August to contest the municipal elections and approves of the pledge drawn up by the Council with the following additions thereto:—

(1) The candidate must be a total abstainer.

(2) He must not be a dealer in the foreign cloth or liquor, and he must undertake not to deal either directly or indirectly in these things.

(3) He must not be a believer in 'untouchability.'

(4) He must give an undertaking that in case he is refused the official ticket by the Council of the B. P. C. C. he shall not contest the elections on any other ticket.

BACKING OUT WOULD BE HARMFUL.

Speaking on the amendment Mr. Purshotamdas laid emphasis on the strength of the Congress. Having once taken the decision, the Congress must not now back out That, in his opinion, would create a very bad impression. That would mean that the Congress had not yet evolved sufficient strength to mobilise public opinion on its side.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami maintained that the Council's resolution reversing the previous decision of the House was a confession of weakness. That the Council should have passed such a resolution was not at all complimentary to the present Council and he challenged the Council to resign 'en bloc.'

Mr. Meherally thought it wrong for the Congress to divert its attention to small civic interest while bigger issues were at stake in the country. The peace period was the time for them to organise themselves and instead of that they were directing all their energy in the wrong directions.

There were several amendments moved. One amendment wanted the whole B. P. C. C. to be a selection body. The second amendment suggested a special Selection Committee. The third amendment wanted that the Congress should have nothing to do with the elections. At least a dozen speakers spoke on these various amendments and in the end all the amendments except that of Mr. Purshotamdas were rejected by the House by a large majority.

STIFFENING THE PLEDGE.

The amendment of Mr. Purshotamdas reaffirming the original decision of the Congress to run the elections and stiffening the pledge to shut out doubtful candidates was carried by a large majority as the substantive proposition.

This means that the Congress shall now nominate official candidates but such of them as will be refused ticket will be bound not to contest elections on any other ticket.

FOREIGN CLOTH RE-EXPORT.

Ahmedabad Swadeshi Sabha's Move

DASHERA DAY PROCESSION

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 18.

The local Swadeshi Sabha, which consists of prominent mill agents, has decided to purchase for exporting to foreign countries stocks of foreign cloth sealed by the Congress during the picketing campaign.

A beginning will be made on Dashera Day when a procession will be taken out in the morning and foreign cloth bales will be purchased.

The procession will march to the station and book the bales for despatch to Bombay

CENSUS TO BE TAKEN.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Congress, the local Municipality did not co-operate with the Government in census work during February last, but now the Municipality has decided to take a census of the city with the sanction of the Congress and the President of the Municipality has issued an appeal to people to co-operate with the Municipality. A. P.

GUJARAT SEVA DAL.

The first Training Camp of the Gujarat Seva Dal to train men as well as women has been started at Ahmedabad in the Buildings of the Gujarat Vidyapith from the 11th inst. Regular work and daily programme are going on in accordance with the Sainik's and Sevikas' course prescribed by the Hindustani Seva Dal. 62 men and 37 women have come from all parts of Gujarat to take training.

Three instructors have come from Hubli—the Hindustani Seva Dal Headquarters—specially to train the candidates here. After the candidates have undergone training for the prescribed period of 4 weeks, they will be examined in all the subjects taught in the Camp by the examiners appointed by the Hindustani Seva Dal. Those who are successful in the examination shall be given certificates. The holders of such certificates shall be called the Congress Volunteers.

Details of course and training can be had of Sjt. Anandi Thakore, Secretary, Gujarati Seva Dal, Congress House, Ahmedabad.

B. N. R. BRIDGE WASHED AWAY

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

News received here show that much damage has been caused by recent very heavy rains to Bengal Nagpur Railway line. At Seethanagram the riverbridge has washed away and normal running of trains is expected in a fortnight. —A. P.

Mr. Srinivasan, Proprietor of the "Hindu," who had been to England on a private visit returned to Madras to-day.—A. P.

FRENCH TRADE TELLS A DOLEFUL TALE ...

Heavy Drop In Export & Import

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Oct. 17.

Trade figures for the past nine months tell a doleful tale. Exports have fallen by five million tons equivalent of over twenty-five per cent. Imports have dropped by a million and half tons, thus accentuating an unfavourable balance.—Reuter.

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE

How Bombay Avoids Breaking Heads

"DASSEHRA" DANCE AND BOHRAS

The cordial and harmonious relations existing between Hindus and Mahommedans of Bombay were once again demonstrated on Saturday night when a dispute which occurred between a party of Hindu 'bhayyas' and the authorities of the Borah Mosque at Nagdevi Street, Bombay, regarding the question of music-before-mosque was settled amicably.

"DASSEHRA" MOOD.

It appears that a number of 'bhayyas' residing in the locality were celebrating the "dusserah" festival by the roadside somewhat in front of the mosque. They were making merry and dancing in a circle, around the deity installed, to the accompaniment of drum-beating and music.

MUSIC OBJECTED TO.

A few Bohras objected to the music going on so near the mosque and they approached the "bhayyas" and requested them either to stop the music or move a little away from the mosque. The latter, at first, were not inclined to be disturbed amidst the festivities and a large crowd soon collected on the scene.

BHAYYAS AGREE.

After a good deal of discussion and negotiations between the leaders of either parties the "bhayyas" agreed to stop the music for that day and move a little further on for the celebrations from the next day. The Borahs on their part had no objection to this arrangement.

There was of course some excitement before the agreement was reached and police officers from the Pydhownie police station came on the scene. They persuaded the parties to come to an amicable settlement and ultimately good sense triumphed!

END ALL DISPUTES IN PACIFIC MANNER

LEAGUE CABLE TO NANKING AND TOKIO.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Geneva.—The League Council after a secret sitting throughout the day, decided to telegraph to Tokio and Nanking recalling their obligations under the Kellogg Pact namely, to end all disputes in a pacific manner.—Reuter.

Protection For Shipping Urged.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A case for protection for shipping is made in a letter sent to all Parliamentary candidates by the Mercantile Marine Service Association. While over 700 British ships are lying idle in the ports of the United Kingdom, it says, foreign-owned ships carrying smaller crews and paying wages below the British standard are capturing cargoes. The Association suggests that when Government is drafting its new plans it should insist on British cargoes being carried under the British flag following the example of other maritime nations.—Reuter.

Poona Depressed Classes Rission Society's Silver-Jubilee

POONA, October 15.

The Silver Jubilee of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, founded by Maharshi V.R. Shinde, under the president of the late Dr. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Kt., for the alround uplift of the depressed or untouchable classes, will be celebrated at the Ahalyashram Hall of the Society at Poona on the 18th inst. with a one-week's programme. The members and sympathisers of the Depressed Classes are cordially invited to attend the function, and contribute their mite towards the Silver Jubilee Fund.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO PAWAR, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay